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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-45). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (55-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Clear. Temp. 18-1 (64-34). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (55-45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £1.25
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No. 28,980 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1976 Established 1887

Callaghan Takes Lead in Vote for Laborite Leader

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 30 (WP).—James Callaghan moved a giant step closer to 10 Downing Street today, pulling ahead for the first time in the vote for Britain's new prime minister.

In the second, penultimate round of balloting among Labor MPs, Mr. Callaghan collected 141 votes. His chief rival, Michael Foot, gained 133 and Denis Healey 38.

Under the rules, Mr. Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, now drops out, and a showdown takes place between Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Foot, the Employment Secretary.

The MPs start voting again tonight, and the nation will have its new prime minister on Monday, when the ballots are counted.

The odds, as they have all along, strongly favor Mr. Callaghan, who is neatly poised between his party's right and center wings. He needs only 17 of the 38 Healey votes to reach the 158 majority required for election.

Mr. Foot, long identified with the Labor left, must gain 25 of the Healey votes to win, a seemingly impossible task.

The Center-Right

Mr. Healey himself is a man of the center-right, and there is every reason to think that most of his supporters will now turn to Mr. Callaghan. His campaign manager, Joel Barnett, even forecast that the "overwhelming majority" of the Healey MPs will swing to the foreign secretary.

Thus it appears that Mr. Callaghan, 64, is poised to succeed Harold Wilson, who resigned two weeks ago, apparently for personal reasons.

After the count today, Mr. Callaghan declined to comment, but he sported a grin big enough to swallow 10 Downing Street, the modest Georgian home of British prime ministers.

Mr. Foot, a passionate orator and distinguished writer, refused to concede. "I shall fight on," he said. "There has never been any doubt of that. The whole thing is wide open. I think I'm still in with a chance to win."

His showing, in fact, has been far stronger than had been expected and reflects Mr. Foot's personal appeal to many who do not share his more doctrinaire Socialist views.

The Tribune Group

The Tribune group, the left-wing faction that takes its name from a weekly paper, numbers only about 80 among the Labor MPs. But Mr. Foot got 90 votes on the first ballot five days ago and now has added 43. Some of the center and right MPs clearly preferred him to Mr. Callaghan, regarding Mr. Foot as a man of principle and the foreign secretary as too much of a tactician.

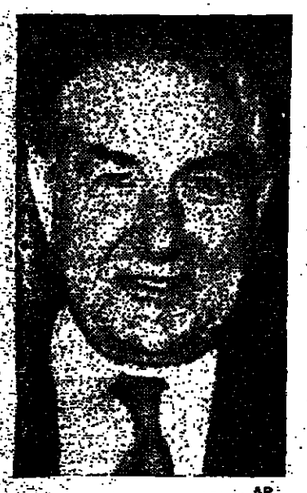
Mr. Foot's strength in the party will now have to be taken into account, even by a Prime Minister Callaghan. Just like a presidential candidate who runs a strong second, Mr. Foot has earned a key leadership place.

There was speculation here that Mr. Callaghan would make Mr. Foot the party's deputy leader, an honorary post of influence. It would also be astonishing if Mr. Callaghan, in drawing up his new Cabinet, dropped Mr. Foot as employment minister.

The key domestic problem here is seen as persuading the trade unions to accept a second year of wage restraint that shifts income from workers to other classes. Mr. Foot, with his close ties to Jack Jones, leader of the Transport Workers, the largest union, was instrumental in forging a bond that induced unions this year to limit pay increases to £6 ($11.50) a week. So the employment secretary's touch is vital for another round.

The new prime minister will begin his administration with a seemingly precarious grip on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

James Callaghan



United Press International.

IN NAZARETH—Israeli soldiers dragging aw ay an Arab demonstrator during the general strike in Galilee area yesterday that resulted in several deaths and many people injured.

Spanish Left Asks for Vote On Monarchy

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, March 30.—The newly united Spanish leftist opposition today called for a referendum on the monarchy and denounced the program of the first post-Franco government.

Six leaders of the leftist alliance—including Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho—were held and questioned after police prevented them from holding a news conference yesterday.

After the press meeting was banned, the 13 parties included in the Democratic Coordination Alliance distributed their manifesto privately.

It called for the Spanish people to vote on the type of state and government they want.

It called the program of the present government "an attempt to maintain power by combining democratic promises with repressive measures, attempting to divide political and labor forces by means of arbitrary exclusions and discriminations."

The current government has sent bills to the Cortes (parliament) that would legalize political parties except those of Marxist ideology.

Police Viewpoint

A police communiqué justifying the banning of yesterday's meeting labeled the new alliance "Communist in the majority." But political sources said that until genuine elections are held in Spain, it is impossible to make such a judgment on the backers of a group that includes the Spanish Communist party, Socialist parties and Christian and Social Democratic parties.

Lawyer Raul Morodo, one of three alliance leaders detained last night and released today, told reporters, "It was a great political blunder by the government."

Mr. Morodo, secretary-general of the Popular Socialist party, was freed with two others after six hours.

But Mr. Camacho and the representatives of two splinter Communist parties remained in custody.

In an opinion poll published in the monarchist newspaper ABC meanwhile, 42 per cent of 2,000 Spaniards questioned said they felt the government's rate of democratic reform was too slow.

Reform was judged too fast by 5.3 per cent, and 26.7 per cent said it was going at the right speed.

In the city of Seville today, King Juan Carlos went through the first full day of his tour of the economically depressed region of Andalusia, in southern Spain.

At a work session with local officials, Civil Governor Alberto Leyva Rey told the King that Andalusia had difficulties "that are beginning to generate a feeling of frustration easily exploitable for unfortunate political ends."

In the northern Basque region today two youths shot and killed a 42-year-old worker, Julian Soria. Police said that at the shooting scene they found a type of spent cartridge that is usually employed by the leftist separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

Opposes Soviet Domination

Ford Sees New Rights in E. Europe

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—President Ford sees signs of a growth of individual rights in Eastern Europe, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said today.

Asked to give Mr. Ford's view of progress toward more individual rights for Eastern Europeans since the June, 1975, signing of the Helsinki agreement, Mr. Nessen told a news briefing: "There have been signs of portions of it being carried out. The President said at Helsinki that it would take time to work out."

Mr. Nessen listed "more relaxation" in Eastern Europeans getting visas and fewer travel restrictions as examples of signs of progress.

The topic of the 35-nation Helsinki pact arose in the briefing as Mr. Nessen stressed that U.S. policy opposes Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.

'Organic Union'

Reporters had asked Mr. Nessen to explain reports that Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the State Department counselor and chief expert on the Soviet Union, had told a private audience in London that the United States accepted a Soviet "organic union" with Eastern Europe.

"I myself do not know what the term 'organic union' means. I do know that the President's policy does not accept Soviet domination of Eastern Europe," Mr. Nessen said.

Newspaper reports said Mr. Sonnenfeldt outlined in London a U.S. policy of Washington's accepting Moscow's dominion over Eastern Europe. Mr. Nessen, who yesterday quoted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as saying this was not so, stressed again today that Mr. Ford's policy accepts no such thing.

"There is no Sonnenfeldt doctrine. There is Ford policy and that opposes Soviet domination of Eastern Europe," he said.

Mr. Nessen said the news reports were wrong and apparently were based on a summary of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks made by an aide. The press secretary said that if the summary was read completely, it would show that Mr. Sonnenfeldt was giving the Ford view.

Asked to show reporters the summary, Mr. Nessen said it was a classified document and application to view it would have to be made at the State Department.

Kissinger Overrules U.S. Pledge Of Visas for 2 Cuban Delegations

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, angered by Cuban activities in Africa, has overruled a State Department promise to allow two Cuban delegations to visit the United States, informed sources said.

They said Assistant Secretary of State William Rogers had supported the Cubans' request for visas, but was overruled.

According to a State Department source, the Cubans' requests for visas were made early last year "when it looked like things were improving," between Washington and Havana.

"The President's and secretary's remarks in the past two weeks have made it clear that things have changed," the source added.

Both groups of Cubans were made up of scholars and artists, who, under a recent revision of rules, should have been able to visit the country without much difficulty.

One was a group of five scholars and filmmakers invited to a meeting of the Latin American Studies Association last week in Atlanta. The other was made up of five filmmakers invited to a film festival in Los Angeles.

The executive board of the studies association, made up mainly of college professors and graduate students, sent an angry letter to Mr. Kissinger.

"U.S. scholars and other professionals interested in Latin America are once again deprived by the State Department of an opportunity to exchange ideas and information with their Cuban colleagues," it said. It called the denial of the visas "a misplaced retaliation and the politics of the presidential campaign."

In UN Security Council Debate

Cuba Defends Angola Role, Assails China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (AP).—Cuba declared yesterday that it had been an "honor" to fight with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and accused China of a "racist, chauvinist vision" for attacking Soviet-Cuban intervention in the civil war.

Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada spoke on the second day of a Security Council debate called by black African nations "concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola."

In a speech on the opening day of the debate last Friday, Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua attacked the Russians for "naked armed intervention" in Angola. African speakers have reproached China for using their attack on South Africa for its own purposes.

Cuba sent more than 10,000 Soviet-armed troops into Angola to help the MPLA defeat two rival Western-backed independence movements.

Mr. Alarcon de Quesada declared Cuba's decision to send troops to the MPLA's aid was "simply an elementary duty of solidarity."

Camp for Refugees

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 30 (AP).—More than 3,000 Angolan refugees, who have fled into South-West Africa since South African troops withdrew, are to be cared for in a temporary camp until they can be sent back to Angola.

South African Defense Minister P.W. Botha said as the troops completed their withdrawal Saturday that South Africa had done all it could to aid the refugees and that they were now an international responsibility.

But Jannie de Wet, commissioner general for the indigenous peoples of South-West Africa, said yesterday that a temporary camp was being set up for them near Rundu, capital of the Kavango tribal reserve in South-West Africa, which flanks the southern Angolan border.

Over Land Seizures

At Least 6 Arabs Die During Israel Strike

DEIR HANA, Israel, March 30 (UPI).—A general strike among Arabs in the Galilee region today flared up into the most severe and widespread outbreak of communal violence since Israel was established.

Authorities said that six Arabs were killed in confrontations with security forces and 31 were wounded. Thirty-eight policemen, border patrolmen and soldiers were wounded. About 300 Arabs were arrested.

The leftist deputy mayor of Nazareth, Manah'im Jarjura, said that "information from the people" brought the Arab death toll to seven.

This evening, authorities said order was restored in the Arab communities.

"The police did not interfere in the strike," Police Minister Shlomo Hillel told reporters in Jerusalem.

He said that the killings occurred where demonstrators throwing rocks, flaming torches and tin cans full of burning gasoline trapped security forces and threatened their lives.

Shmuel Toledano, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's adviser on Arab matters, said that the one-day work stoppage called by Communists to protest the seizure of Arab lands was "35 to 40 per cent effective."

Cloud Over Events

"The extent of the activities and the strike was much smaller than expected," Mr. Hillel said. "The fact that there were wounded and killed cast a cloud over the events."

"In every case where shots were fired, it was in self-defense," Mr. Hillel said.

A curfew on the Galilee villages of Sakhnin, Araba and Deir Hana was lifted in the evening after local leaders promised to keep order.

The strike was called to protest a plan to requisition 1,600 acres of land owned by Arabs and Jews in Galilee in order to build a predominantly Jewish housing development and an army installation.

Arab leaders charged that the government was trying to force a change in the population patterns in Galilee, where the Arab proportion of the population rose from 42 per cent to 48 per cent in the last 15 years.

The "Arab lands day" strike sponsored by the Israeli Communist party and other groups crippled Arab commerce in Galilee, the occupied West Bank of Jordan and annexed East Jerusalem.

The effect was also felt in Jewish-owned hotels, building projects and citrus-packing plants in Israel, most of which depend on Arab labor.

A focus of the strike was Nazareth, where Mr. Jarjura blamed Israeli authorities for provoking the violence by sending heavy concentrations of battle-equipped soldiers and police.

Wanted Calm Strike

"There was no need," he said. "We wanted a very calm strike. The provocation did not come from us. The provocation came from police trying to send people home."

The military command said that an Arab was killed at Tira, 23 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, when border patrolmen shot their way out of a rock-throwing crowd that ignored calls to disperse.

An official statement said that troops and police shot three youths in a hostile crowd at Sakhnin in Galilee this morning and another Arab in the nearby village of Araba last night.

Mr. Jarjura said that another Arab was killed at Araba, but that his death was not announced.

The crowds ignored a curfew throwing rocks despite orders to stop.

Security sources said that dozens of Arabs were arrested in the West Bank yesterday and today on suspicion of trying to instigate unrest in the occupied territory.

Schools and businesses were closed in the northern section

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press.

IN TAIYIBA—Arab youth, carrying two stones in reserve, hurled a rock (out of picture) at Israeli Army troopers.

Heavy Fighting Continues

Syria and Palestinians Press For Cease-Fire in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 30 (UPI).—Syrian and Palestinian pressure pushed Moslem leftists toward a cease-fire today amid indications that any failure to agree on a truce would bring Syrian military intervention in Lebanon's civil war.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat and leftist allies called a conference to discuss the latest Syrian-sponsored peace proposals. The talks followed a meeting last night between Mr. Jumblat and Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The talks coincided with heavy fighting in Beirut and across the country as Christians and Moslems battled with tanks and artillery. The Middle East News Agency said the northern port of Tripoli was threatened by an oil refinery fire raging out of control.

Political sources said Mr. Arafat urged Mr. Jumblat to halt the fighting for a week to enable parliament to meet and elect a new president. This would be done by the parliament's approving a draft amendment to the Constitution allowing for presidential elections six months before the expiration date for the incumbent head of state.

President Suleiman Franjieh's term expires in September. Sources said Mr. Franjieh, despite protestations to the contrary, would resign when a new president was elected, as part of a deal with Syria.

Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, leader of a rebel movement, joined the appeal for a truce in a radio broadcast.

"Stop the fighting and this barbaric shelling, which is only spreading death and destruction," he said. "I appeal to all military and civilian supporters of my movement to immediately contribute to a cease-fire."

Syria was said to be showing signs that it was ready to attempt imposing a settlement by force. Diplomatic sources said they expected the next 48 hours to be "decisive" in determining whether the war ends by settlement or by the intervention of the Syrian Army.

Chaos in Lebanon worsened with the failure of telephones and telex systems in Beirut as outgoing telecommunications on leased lines to foreign countries ceased. It appears that equipment and batteries that have not been serviced for weeks failed.

The fiercest fighting of the 11-month-old war raged across the country, claiming at least 195 dead and 400 wounded over the last 24 hours. The toll since last April stood at 15,400 dead and 32,700 injured.

Battle for Hotels

Christian and Moslems were battling in Beirut's hotel district again today, the Middle East News Agency said.

"The hotel district and the commercial area in Beirut are now witnessing ferocious pitched battles," it said in a report received in Cairo. In southwestern Beirut, it said, artillery shells fell on the areas of Al-Hadath, Kafr Shima, Baabda and Galerie Samaan.

The agency said the refinery fire at Tripoli continued for the third day, threatening the city and neighboring villages. Thick black smoke blanketed the port and fumes from burning oil made breathing difficult, it said.

Early today, Christian Phalangists launched an attack on Beirut's hotel district in an effort to retake the Hilton and Holiday Inn hotels from leftist defenders.

The leftists shelled Christian positions in eastern Ashrafiyeh, covering a ground advance on the main squares of the city. Smoke spiraled from burning shops, banks and factories in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Soviet Union Is Honoring U.S. Bicentennial in Marxist Spirit

Tone and Scale of Events Seem to Be Linked to State of Relations

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 30 (WP).—In Soviet doctrine, the American Revolution has a highly respectable niche. Marx and Engels wrote that the conflict had a great influence on the collapse of feudalism in Europe. Lenin considered it a model for a war of liberation.

Hence, the Kremlin has no particular problems in honoring this year's Bicentennial although Soviet ideology sees very limited virtue in the American Way today. "Two hundred years of existence," concluded the opening article in a series by a journal of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, "has not proven the superiority of American capitalism as a social system."

Nevertheless, the article conceded, Americans are "undoubtedly a great people," and among others, names like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, Robert Fulton, Alexander Graham Bell, Walt Whitman, Jack London and Ernest Hemingway "will forever stay in the memories of mankind."

Even ordinary U.S. citizens come in for praise. "The average American," said the author, "has always been known for his energy and enterprise, his common sense and ingenuity . . . It is not by chance that the United States succeeded in becoming one of the most influential countries in the world in a comparatively short period."

The American Bicentennial will not, however, be celebrated festively here, any more than the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was in the United States in 1967. It seems safe to predict that the outpouring of red, white and blue bric-à-brac marketed elsewhere in the world will not be available to Russians.

A few cartons of Apollo-Soyuz cigarettes packaged for last summer's joint space flight still do turn up. There is also a small quantity of Russian Pepsi-Cola with the Bicentennial emblem.

The precise scale—and tone—of the commemoration here will certainly depend on the state of U.S.-Soviet relations in the months ahead.

Some time ago, the United States drew up a substantial list of events linked to the Bicentennial, but given the chill in relations several of those proposals may be quietly blocked by the Soviet Union. In any case, negotiations on a number of them—for instance, a retrospective film festival that would surely be a hit—are continuing.

Biggest Event

The biggest planned event is a Bicentennial exhibition at Moscow's Sokolniki Park in November that is said to be the U.S. Information Service's most ambitious undertaking here. Spread over 25,000 square feet will be such features as the mechanical presidents developed by Disney and a 360-degree "Circarama" movie as well as photo displays, tableaux and Russian-speaking American guides.

USIS is also hoping to mount seminars on such topics as the American Revolution and the United States in the year 2000 to be held in conjunction with the exhibition. Soviet and U.S. scholars would attend and deliver papers. Already under way is a monthly Bicentennial lecture series in which prominent U.S. specialists visit institutes and universities around the country.

The current lecturer is Jonathan Moore, a former aide to Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson when he was attorney general, who is now head of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

A few imaginative trips for Russians to the United States have also been proposed. For example, a group of translators of American fiction would meet wherever possible with the authors they have translated or travel to the regions where those writers lived. It seems likely, however, based on past practice, that most of the visitors will be official delegations and journalists.

Cultural Highlight

The cultural highlight of the year will be a tour of Moscow and Leningrad by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in September. Another attraction should be a tour this spring by the American Conservatory Theater of San Francisco performing Eugene O'Neill and Thornton Wilder plays.

The Soviet Union considered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

AMM
Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental
41361
BEY
Hotel Phoenicia Inter-Continental
369100
CGN
Hotel Inter-Continental Cologne
2651
DUS
Hotel Inter-Continental Düsseldorf
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DXB
Hotel Dubai Inter-Continental
27171
FRA
Hotel Frankfurt Intercontinental
230561
GVA
Hotel Intercontinental Genève
34.60.91
HAJ
Hotel Inter-Continental Hannover
16911
HAM
Hotel Inter-Continental Hamburg
44.10.81
IST
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Inter-Continental Hotels

By Britain and Own Politicians

Militant Protestant Group In Ulster Feels Betrayed

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 30 (NYT).—In a grimy building on East Belfast's Newtonards Road, the militant Protestants of the Ulster Defense Association are charting their future in a mood of anger and puzzlement.

"We had Northern Ireland in the palm of our hands," said Sam McCormack, the brigade commander of the East Belfast UDA. "Two years ago we had control of this place. We handed it back to our politicians and what happened? Nothing. They went back to squabbling, jockeying with each other. They had the power and they lost it, and look where we are now."

It is the UDA—with an active membership that may reach 25,000—that serves as the virtual military force of the hard-line Protestant community, whose politicians are bitterly fragmented.

At this point, Protestant militants are furious over Britain's decision earlier this month to extend "direct rule" over the province until Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians can reach a compromise formula that both communities can support. Britain's decision, which means that control of the province remains in the hands of the government in Westminster, followed 10 months of fruitless discussions at a constitutional convention in which Britain sought a formula that would enable Catholics and Protestants to share power in the province. Most of the Protestants refused.

The Ground People

"It's not our job to be politicians," said John Orchin, 30, secretary of the UDA. "We're the people on the ground. What the lads want to know is what the hell our politicians are doing, what's happening next.

"We don't want direct rule because we know if this continues, if the British stay on and run the place like they are, then it's a matter of time before the next step will be unification of Ireland," he said. "And that we're not going to accept."

Northern Ireland has a two-thirds Protestant majority, while the Irish Republic to the south is overwhelmingly Catholic. What the Protestants have traditionally feared is that the border will disappear and they will be swallowed up by the Republic. Politicians in Dublin as well as London insist that the border will remain intact as long as the majority of Protestants want it that way. Nevertheless, the Protestants remain fearful of any compromise with the Catholic minority.

This was underscored two years ago when a power-sharing executive collapsed after four months because of a province-wide Protestant workers' strike. At that time, the British reluctantly returned to direct rule.

Although the UDA insists on Protestant control of any Northern Irish government, it is evident that the group's leadership has been willing to discuss compromise privately with Catholics and has even met secretly with the Irish Republican Army. Publicly, however, the association—Ulster's largest paramilitary group—remains hard-line.

Leaders of the group indicate that Protestant politicians will demand a meeting shortly with Britain's new prime minister. In the meantime, the militants are discussing another province-wide strike or even a demand for some form of independence from Britain.

"We still feel we're British, we're loyal to the crown," said Mr. McCormack. "But the British governments haven't been very loyal to us. We're the majority. We don't want to be treated like second-class citizens".

Bomb Kills Soldier

BELFAST, March 30 (UPI).—A booby trap exploded at Ballygargan, 20 miles south of Belfast today, killing a British soldier and wounding two others and a policeman.

The men were part of a joint military-police squad searching fields around a hall owned by the Protestant Orange Order. The men were ordered to look inside the hall and when they forced the door open, the bomb exploded.

Last night, a bomb exploded outside a Royal Ulster Constabulary post at Keady, in the border district of South Armagh, injuring two soldiers, the police said today.

Italy Deputies Act to Cool Abortion Issue

ROME, March 30 (UPI).—Rival parliamentary coalitions tentatively agreed today to block a referendum on abortion that could topple Premier Aldo Moro's 48-day-old minority government.

The Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved a Christian Democratic amendment of a proposed abortion reform bill that would abrogate the anti-abortion provisions of Italy's 1930 penal code. The Fascist-era law forbids abortion under any circumstances.

The deputies' vote today signaled a tentative compromise between a leftist front advocating abortion on demand and Mr. Moro's anti-abortion Christian Democrats, who have modified their position by accepting abortion when there is a medically ascertained danger to the woman's life or health.

But snags could arise tomorrow in a debate about defining situations in which abortion should be punished.

The Christian Democratic amendment would make the proposed law's first article abolish the current anti-abortion code. But it also eliminates the new bill's article that provided for voluntary abortion in certain circumstances but failed to list conditions under which abortion would be a crime.

Senate Is Key

If the amended first article is approved by the Senate as well, a referendum on abortion would be unnecessary since that vote would have concerned the 1930 legislation.

The national referendum has been tentatively scheduled for the period between April 15 and June 15. If Parliament fails to agree on a compromise making referendum unnecessary, the only legal way to avoid such a vote would be to call parliamentary elections a year early—a move that also would be divisive politically.

Mr. Moro's government, confronted with such other issues as 7-per-cent unemployment, 11-per-cent inflation and demands by the West's largest Communist party for a share of power, was technically neutral in the abortion dispute. But its survival was at stake because of differences between the Christian Democrats and their reluctant allies.

Russia Lauds Bicentennial

(Continued from Page 1)

last year's expensive trip to the United States by the Bolshoi opera and ballet as a Bicentennial activity. This year the Bolshoi is marking its own 200th anniversary.

Eleven books are scheduled for publication this year that are connected with American history and most have been given a Bicentennial designation. A new biography of Thomas Jefferson hails the author of the Declaration of Independence as a "bearer of advanced views that have not lost their significance for the social struggle in modern America."

To justify a flattering account of Jefferson's life (45,000 copies of the book have been published), the authors find in his writings the crypto-Marxist notion that "concentration of property in private individuals' hands is the basic threat to democratic rights."

The heir to Jefferson's revolutionary spirit, the book argues, "is the vanguard of the progressive movement of modern America—the Communist party, U.S.A."



United Press International.

EFFECT AND CAUSE—Policemen, good naturedly for the most part, struggled to hold back crowds in Seville as King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia rode in a motorcade to start their five-day official visit to Andalusia region of Spain.



Callaghan Takes Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

Parliament. Over the last two weeks, 317 Labor MPs have been reduced to 315. There have been two defections in Scotland to a new Scottish Labor party.

If these two continue to stay aloof from Labor control, the party drops from an overall majority of one at Westminster to a minority status. Professional politicians insist, however, that the margin which matters is the one against the Conservatives, and it is a comfortable 39.

Mr. Callaghan's eight-vote edge tonight must have given him special satisfaction because he trailed on the first round. Mr. Foot then led, 90 to 84. But Mr. Foot could count on only 37 more votes from the equally left-wing Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the energy minister.

Mr. Callaghan, in contrast, could look to a rich harvest from the 73 votes that were split among two other center and right candidates, who were eliminated or withdrew. Mr. Callaghan's managers feared Mr. Healey might make inroads into this bloc, but the chancellor increased his total from 50 to 38.

China Sends Tribute To Lord Montgomery

TOKYO, March 30 (AP).—China's acting Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, has sent a condolence message on behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the committee handling funeral services for Field Marshal Viscount Bernard Montgomery, the Chinese news agency reported today.

In a broadcast monitored here, the agency reported that the Mao message said: "Shocked to learn of the sad news of the passing away of Field Marshal Montgomery, outstanding British soldier and friend of the Chinese people. His determination and bravery in the fight against the Fascist aggressors during World War II and his efforts to safeguard national independence have won people's respect."

British May Day

LONDON, March 30 (Reuters).—Britain will have a May Day holiday starting in 1978, to celebrate an international labor day.

Hyena Bags Big Game Near Nairobi

NAIROBI, March 30 (AP).—A 747 jumbo jet carrying 379 persons to Frankfurt hit a hyena on takeoff at Nairobi Airport early today and was forced to make an emergency landing, British Airways reported.

An airline statement said no one was injured. One of the jumbo's 18 tires burst and slight fuselage damage was reported. The pilot, Capt. F. Eastman, circled the airport for two hours to use up fuel before landing.

The airport is near Nairobi national Park, a 44-square-mile preserve where big-game animals roam.

Wilson Rejects Disparagement By Solzhenitsyn

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson "totally rejected" today the view of Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn that Britain is of less importance in the world now than Romania or Uganda.

"I respect Mr. Solzhenitsyn's right to say whatever he pleases," Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons. "It is his right—a right he enjoys now which he didn't enjoy before."

But the exiled writer's statements were based on his experiences in the Soviet Union, Mr. Wilson said.

"He has no experience in this country," the Prime Minister added. "I totally reject what he says about this country, and so do the vast majority of our fellow citizens."

Mr. Wilson was responding to a question from an opposition Conservative party member resulting from Mr. Solzhenitsyn's critical comments on Britain and the West, contained in a radio talk commissioned by the British Broadcasting Corp. and heard here last week.

In it Mr. Solzhenitsyn said the West has lost its will and slavishly worships pleasure. He accused postwar Britain of rushing to be first to recognize new tyrannies around the world and charged, "You have lost the will to defend yourselves."

20 Die on Bus in India

NEW DELHI, March 30 (UPI).—Twenty persons were killed and 40 injured yesterday when a passenger bus in which they were traveling hit a tree near Hoshiarpur, about 250 miles north of here, the Samachar news agency reported.

Arabs Killed During Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

of the West Bank and in East Jerusalem, but shops were open in Bethlehem.

Authorities said that they seized thousands of Communist pamphlets calling on Arabs in the West Bank to strike in sympathy with the land protests inside Israel.

Roadblocks, stone-throwing incidents and tires set afire were reported at a number of towns, including Taiba, Umm al-Fahm, Nahaf, Tuan and Tabla.

Eighteen Jewish and Arab Communist sympathizers were arrested in Jerusalem for demonstrating outside the parliament building without a permit.

Most Serious Riots

Diplomatic and political observers said that the riots were the most serious and widespread within Israel's pre-war borders since the state was established in May, 1948.

Thousands of demonstrators from Jordan arrived at the Allenby Bridge to show their support for the general strike. Jordanian officials closed the span across the river that separates the occupied region from the east bank controlled by Amman.

In Cairo, a group of about 300 Palestinians marched to the United Nations offices to protest Israeli policies on the West Bank and toward Arabs within the city.

Installations Would Not Reopen

Turkey Warns on U.S. Bases If Congress Amends Accord

ANKARA, March 30 (AP).—Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil threatened today to bar the reopening of the U.S. bases in Turkey if Congress amends the new U.S.-Turkish defense agreement.

The minister said that any amendment would amount to rejection of the accord. "In this case, the bases will not be reopened," he said at a press conference.

Turkey shut the bases last July in retaliation for a U.S. arms embargo imposed by Congress because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The accord, signed between Mr. Caglayangil and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last Friday, provides for $1 billion in U.S. military aid to Turkey over four years.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said that failure of Congress to approve the agreement would cause "irremediable damage" to Turkish-U.S. relations.

Annual Credit

Mr. Caglayangil disclosed that in addition to the dollars, Turkey has been promised an annual $70-million credit from the U.S. Export-Import Bank for military purchases during the duration of the agreement.

"Thus, we will be receiving supporting assistance and military aid to the amount of $1,366,000,000 in four years with the addition of $86 million left over from before," the minister said.

The United States has also pledged to sell military equipment to Turkey "at the lowest prices in the quickest possible delivery time," Mr. Caglayangil said.

He said that Turkey will purchase a first unit of 14 Phantom jets, then as many as it desires in the future, according to production capacities of the manufacturers. He said that each sale would be negotiated separately.

Also included in the shopping list are 36 combat planes of various types, 20 training planes, 72 helicopters, three destroyers, two submarines and a submarine rescue ship.

The accord places about two-dozen joint defense installations under complete Turkish control. Mr. Caglayangil said that at least 50 per cent of the personnel at the bases would be Turkish.

Athens Talks Suspended

ATHENS, March 30 (UPI).—The government has recalled for consultations its delegation conducting talks in Washington on the status of U.S. bases in Greece following the new U.S.-Turkish pact, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that negotiations have not been broken off.

Truce Urged In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

blackened capital. Hundreds of corpses littered the streets.

U.S. Issues Warning

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The State Department has warned again that military intervention by any outside party in Lebanon "contains great dangers and must be avoided."

The crisis can be resolved only among the Lebanese people through a basic political solution that gives adequate opportunity and security to all communities in the country, the department said yesterday.

The statement described the situation as growing more acute and offered U.S. help toward a political solution. It followed a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, that Arab countries send troops to Lebanon to achieve peace.

U.S. officials said the statement was not prompted by Mr. Sadat's proposal.

The department, while warning against military intervention, again lauded Syria for its cease-fire efforts.

Today Defense Department sources said a seven-ship Navy task force had been moved into position within 24 hours' steaming time of Lebanon in case it is needed to evacuate about 1,450 U.S. citizens from the country.

Waldheim Acts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim put the Lebanese civil war before the Security Council today.

There was no indication whether the council would meet soon.

UN Aide in Algiers Over Sahara Dispute

ALGIERS, March 30 (AP).—Olof Rydbeck, the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, arrived here today for a new attempt to mediate in the dispute over the former Spanish Sahara, which has brought Algeria and Morocco to the brink of war.

Morocco and Mauritania warned that they may not receive him.

The official Algerian news agency said that Mr. Rydbeck declared on arrival at Algiers airport "that he was prepared to meet the representatives of the Saharan people." Mr. Rydbeck toured the disputed area last month in an attempt to find a solution to the problem of Western Saharan sovereignty.

Sadat Fails To Get Arms From Schmidt

BONN, March 30 (Reuters).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat appeared to have obtained moral encouragement for his moderate Middle East policies—but little else—from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in summit talks here today.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time, held almost three hours of discussions at the Chancellor's residence. President Sadat's five-day official visit to West Germany started yesterday.

Both men professed optimism about the results of their meeting, but did not mention any specific agreements, they told reporters.

West German and Egyptian officials said the main aims of President Sadat's trip—the first official visit by an Egyptian head of state to West Germany—were to enlist the Bonn government's help in rebuilding Egypt's war-shattered economy and in aiding an eventual Middle East peace settlement.

Tour of Europe

He will have similar objectives in talks with government leaders in France, Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia during his current European tour.

Other countries may be more sympathetic than West Germany to President Sadat's request for weapons following his abrogation of Egypt's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, government officials here said. West Germany does not permit the export of arms to areas of tension such as the Middle East.

The President, widely esteemed in Bonn as a moderate Arab leader and a key figure in Middle East peace moves, said today his discussions with Mr. Schmidt had fulfilled his expectations.

He and the Chancellor were in full agreement over political and economic problems—but military questions were not discussed, he said.

Observers said this was a reference to reports that West Germany would indirectly finance arms sales to Egypt.



United Press International

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with King Hussein and Queen Alia in Washington.

Hussein Says Mideast Needs U.S. Help for Peace

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan told President Ford today that U.S. help is needed in the Middle East because "once again, we are at the crossroads between war and peace."

Hussein made the statement as he and his wife, Queen Alia, were greeted with honors at a White House ceremony on the South Lawn.

The President welcomed Hussein and his wife to the United States, saying that he hopes their stay here will "reinforce the bonds between our two nations in the cause of peace."

At their meeting, the President and King Hussein called for a cease-fire in Lebanon and agreed that a "basic political solution" is needed to provide for the security of all the Lebanese factions and the territorial integrity of the country.

Mr. Ford also reiterated the importance which the United States attaches "to a strong and stable Jordan and reaffirmed the interest" of the U.S. government "in maintaining and strengthening" its ties with Jordan.

Speaking on Jordanian television Saturday, Hussein accused Israel of obstinacy and arrogance and said that the United States bore "its share of responsibility toward peace and stability in the area and toward world peace and security."

The King and his wife are on a three-week trip that also will include visits to Mexico, Canada, Britain and Morocco.

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468 Condemned in 30 States

Supreme Court Again Hears Arguments on Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The Supreme Court once again heard arguments today on the question of whether the death penalty is cruel and unusual punishment and should be banned.

Is the death penalty an "insensate lottery" as lawyers for convicted men claim? Or is it "a means of self-defense for the members of society" who have a right to be protected, as one state claims?

The lives of 468 persons on death rows in 30 states—246 are black, 9 women—depend on the answers based on arguments heard by the court today and tomorrow.

It has been nearly four years since the Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the penalty, as then applied, was unconstitutional.

Arbitrariness Found

All nine justices wrote separate opinions in the case of William Henry Furman vs. Georgia in 1972. Most of them objected to the fact that judges and juries had wide discretion in deciding who should live and who should die. This led to unconstitutional arbitrariness, many of the justices said.

Since then 34 states have passed new laws designed to meet the objections and death cells are *filling* again. The cases being heard by the court represent a cross section of the approaches legislatures have taken to the capital punishment question.

Another case was argued last April before the court but the justices never decided that issue.

Lawyers for the six men appealing their death sentences claim not much has changed since the court's ruling in the Furman case.

"Florida's nonmandatory death penalty statute permits the same discretionary sentencing system condemned by Furman vs. Georgia," said lawyers for Charles William Proffitt.

Double Murder

Lawyers for Troy L. Gregg, sentenced to die for a double murder and armed robbery, said the Georgia law involves "a series of uncontrolled discretionary judgments that operate to spare the lives of some defendants while others in similar circumstances are sentenced to die."

In such a system, Gregg's lawyers said, "the penalty of death is cruel and unusual punishment because . . . it will inevitably fall arbitrarily upon the isolated defendant, isolated in the sense that he failed to arouse the conscience of one of many participants in the criminal justice process who have explicit or disguised power to save his life."

The state of Georgia answers that the argument "is nothing more than a demand that we revert to a system of mandatory penalties fixed for narrowly categorized crimes so that regardless of *mitigating circumstances* or the personal history of the defendants, the death penalty would be automatic once guilt was determined."

In the cases of James Tyrone Woodson and Luby Waxton, sentenced in North Carolina for first-degree murder of a woman, the legislature found:

"That capital punishment: acts as moral reinforcement or reprobation by exemplar to others; that it is the final and complete isolation of the offender in those severe cases in which the security of the people requires it; that the death penalty satisfies a pressing need for social retribution."

A Stanford law professor, Anthony Amsterdam, who tried in 1972 to bring the death penalty to a constitutional end, was the first to appear today, for the first two hours. Four more hours are scheduled tomorrow.

Mr. Amsterdam's task was to hold the votes of the four justices who were sympathetic to his plea four years ago, and win over one more.

Senate Urges Talks on U.S. UN Funding

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The Senate yesterday called on President Ford to begin negotiations to reduce the annual U.S. contribution to the United Nations and voted to create a commission to study participation in the world body.

But the Senate avoided voting on a proposal to reduce the nation's annual share of UN costs from 25 to 15 per cent.

The actions came on amendments to the *$1.36-billion* foreign relations authorization bill, which funds the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting. It covers fiscal 1977.

The measure was passed, 66 to to 10, and sent to a conference with the House. In a series of voice votes, the Senate also adopted amendments which:

- Require that at least 75 per cent of U.S. ambassadors be career diplomats rather than political appointees.
- Limit to $50 the value of any gift that can be given to any *foreign official or citizen.*
- Call on the President to cut off U.S. aid to any nation found by him to be encouraging or harboring political terrorists.

The latter amendment was introduced by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va., and also includes language cutting off funds to any country which "serves as host to military or paramilitary forces from other nations seeking to carry out aggression against any other nation."

That section clearly was aimed at African nations that may invite or accept military aid from Soviet-backed Cuban forces, especially in attempts to overthrow Rhodesia's white-minority government.

Shift of Responsibility

The amendment seeking to reduce the U.S. share of UN assessments to 15 per cent over the next five years was offered by Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., who said it would provide "an orderly, realistic shift of monetary responsibility to other nations."

He noted that a working majority of 73 of the 144 UN members can be fashioned from countries whose combined population is about 175 million, only some 5 per cent of the world's total population and 40 million less than the population of the United States alone.

The Senate refused to put aside a substitute measure offered by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., and Sen. Bartlett withdrew his amendment.

The Sparkman proposal expresses the Senate's wish that Mr. Ford order William Scranton, the U.S. ambassador at the UN, to open negotiations aimed at bringing the annual assessments of UN members in line with their ability to pay and to make a progress report within six months. It is aimed especially at oil-producing nations, which are assessed *only small amounts each* year although their annual incomes have grown enormously.

The Senate also adopted an amendment by Sen. Gleen Beall, R-Md., setting up a Commission to study UN participation by the United States.

Bill Would Subsidize U.S. Local Airlines

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The administration has asked Congress to subsidize unregulated commuter airlines to insure that small towns continue to have scheduled air service.

The measure, an amendment to the administration's proposal to deregulate the airline industry, would make any local service or commuter airline that takes over scheduled service on an unprofitable route abandoned by another carrier eligible for federal subsidies. The Civil Aeronautics Board last year attempted to extend a subsidy to a commuter airline but was thwarted when a federal circuit court ruled the board could not give money to an airline that it did not regulate. The legislation would overturn this ruling.



Associated Press.

Part of the path of destruction left by a tornado after it roared through Cabot, Ark.

9 Killed, 220 Hurt by Tornadoes in U.S.

CANTON, Miss., March 30 (AP).—Tornadoes across Arkansas and Mississippi have killed nine persons, injured more than 220 and left hundreds of others homeless.

State police said six persons were killed yesterday in Arkansas and more than 70 were injured. Three were killed and at least 150 were injured in Mississippi, state civil defense officials said.

Five persons died in Cabot, a community 20 miles northeast of Little Rock. The sixth victim in Arkansas was killed when a tornado struck the town of Dresco, about 100 miles north of Little Rock.

In Mississippi, the three persons killed resided in the town of Canton. Mississippi National Guard troops joined local police yesterday in patrolling the debris-lined streets of Canton and enforcing the 10 p.m. curfew ordered to prevent looting of the town's demolished shops.

Shops Demolished

Canton is an agricultural town of 10,000, about 20 miles north of Jackson. The tornado cut a five-mile-long swath through residential, business and industrial areas.

Witnesses said the tornado touched down on Interstate 55, about two miles west of town, overturned a tractor-trailer truck and sent two cars tumbling through a nearby pasture. The twister moved northeastward, tearing up a poultry processing plant and a casket company, wrecking trailers and frame houses and ripping roofs from other dwellings.

The storm hit the town's business district and wrecked a large cotton compress, damaged roofs and shattered windows in shops and offices. At the town square, it uprooted large oak trees and ripped away part of a cupola on the Madison County Courthouse.

Over Peanut Farming Subsidies

Butz's Aides Soften His Attack on Carter

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP).—A weekend jab at Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz lost some of its sting yesterday when Agriculture Department officials conceded that their boss may have exaggerated in accusing Mr. Carter of "growing fat from federal peanut subsidies."

However, a spokesman for the Carter camp acknowledged that the Democratic presidential contender's farming operation in Plains, Ga., has been helped indirectly by a government price support program that is expected to cost U.S. taxpayers $155 million this year.

The special supports and protections afforded the country's 80,000 peanut growers have long been a target of Mr. Butz, who often has complained that a "vicious little lobby" blocks needed changes.

Mr. Butz raised the subsidy issue in a speech Sunday to the *state Republican committee* in Fresno, Calif. The agriculture secretary declared the Georgia Democrat, like other peanut growers, "gets a subsidy." Mr. Butz said that the subsidy did not come as a direct payment but was "very cleverly hidden."

"It's time for him to get income from the public marketplace and not in the public pap as a drain on the American taxpayer," he said. "I'm going to disturb his [Mr. Carter's] little playhouse," he added.

Talking to reporters afterwards, Mr. Butz said that he was not saying that Mr. Carter got special treatment, but was suggesting that the candidate received benefits of price supports.

Of the charge that Mr. Carter was getting "fat" from the program, Carter spokesman Jody Powell said in Atlanta: "Everybody understands that Earl is engaged in a bit of political flackery."

Mr. Powell said that almost all of the peanuts grown on the 3,107-acre Carter farm are sold as seed to other farmers for cash, so that no government payments are involved in marketing the Carter crop.

William Lanier, who heads the Agriculture Department's Tobacco and Peanut Division, said a check of records showed there had been only two government payments to the Carter farm, totaling $2,738, since 1970.

Mr. Lanier said that there had been some government payments in the 1960s to the Carter warehousing operation in Plains for storing peanuts owned by the Commodity Credit Corp.

The row comes amid rising pressure to pare down the costs of the subsidies, which have risen sharply and contributed to a billion-pound glut of peanuts in government stocks. Mr. Powell said that it was "undisputed" that there were benefits to Mr. Carter's farming operations from the program, since the program encouraged planting and seed usage.

However, Mr. Powell said: "Jimmy Carter's inclination not to waste money would extend to the peanut program."

Mr. Powell said that Mr. Carter favored a support program, but at levels that are equal to or "a little less than" production costs. Mr. Butz, foe of farm subsidies, has often said that they encourage overproduction and prop up inefficient farmers.

Department officials said yesterday that the allotment system was a "can of worms," with some holders leasing their allotments for $250 an acre to get a steady income.

The Carter farm has an allotment of 243.9 acres. The farming and warehousing operations are run by Mr. Carter's younger brother, Billy.

U.S. Rejects Plan By Russians for European Talks

GENEVA, March 30 (NYT).—The United States rejected today a Soviet plan to hold Europe-wide meetings on energy, transport and the environment as a follow-up to the international cooperation called for in the final act adopted by the European Security Conference at Helsinki, last July.

Washington seriously doubted that the conferences proposed by the Soviet Union would produce the "concrete results" hoped for by the 35 nations represented at Helsinki, Francis Dale, the U.S. delegate, told the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Earlier, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister N.N. Rodionov urged that the commission "promote the convocation" of the conferences that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, recommended in his speech to the recent 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party.

The Soviet Union has made the question of the conferences an item on the agenda of the commission's 31st session, which opened today.

Like the European Security Conference, the commission groups all the nations of Europe along with the United States and Canada.

Senate Protects Killer Whales

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—The Senate yesterday approved legislation which would ban the capture or killing of so-called killer whales—which are neither whales nor killers—except for limited scientific purposes.

The bill was approved by voice vote without dissent and sent to the House of Representatives.

Although they are called killer whales, the animals are members of the dolphin family, and there are no records of their ever having attacked a human.

House Votes Probe Funds On CIA Leak

Unit to Pursue Link Of Report to Schorr

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NYT).—The House overwhelmingly voted funds yesterday for its investigation into the publishing of the Pike committee intelligence report, rejecting protests by liberal congressmen that the inquiry would spread to disclosures about the document by The New York Times and other news organizations.

The vote was 278 to 87, the fourth consecutive defeat on the House floor for liberals who had sought to either curtail or abolish the investigation.

As a result of the vote, the House Ethics Committee, which was ordered by the members to undertake the inquiry, was given $150,000 in special investigative money over and above the $1 million in regular operating funds it already has.

The committee started hiring 11 investigators and 3 attorneys who will seek to determine the means by which the report of CIA operations was made available to Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent here.

Mr. Schorr gave the document to the Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper, which published most of the report that the House had voted to keep secret. Publication enraged some House members, and the investigation was voted.

Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., the Ethics Committee chairman, said after yesterday's action that he expected that his investigators would start questioning persons familiar with the report this week, and that they might include members of the CIA.

Asked if Mr. Schorr would be questioned, Rep. Flynt said: "I don't know yet. The job is to find out who and how many people made improper dispositions of advance, and final copies of the Pike committee report."

The notion that the scope of the investigation would go beyond Mr. Schorr and the Village Voice drew the attention of half a dozen liberal Democrats during the debate on the fund request on the House floor.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., said, "The press has become the issue" because "nothing in the report is secret."

"Why are we conducting this witch hunt?" she asked. "We do not know where it will stop—The New York Times, The Washington Post, Time magazine, NBC, ABC and PBS had full and complete reports of the Pike report—are all these organizations to be investigated?"

House Approve Fishing Limit

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The House today passed and sent to the White House legislation extending the U.S. fisheries limit from the current 12 miles to 200 miles.

In effect, the legislation means no fishing without a U.S. license for the trawler fleets of the Soviet Union, Japan and Soviet-bloc countries. The bill is in response to fears that the foreign fleets were raiding traditional U.S. fishing grounds.

The House vote was 346 to 52. The Senate approved the same compromise bill yesterday.

Teamsters' Talks 'Critical' in U.S.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., March 30 (AP).—The trucking industry's contract talks have reached what Labor Secretary W.J. Usery jr. called "a critical stage" in the race against a Teamsters' strike threatened for midnight tomorrow.

Mr. Usery and James Searce, acting director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, met all day yesterday with labor and management negotiators and were meeting again today.

The Teamsters, who earn $7.18 to $7.33 an hour plus $44 a week in benefits under the current agreement, originally sought a $2.50 hourly increase and $36 a week more in benefits over three years. They have cut their demands to $1.75 an hour and $17 a week.

U.S., Netherlands and Italy Sign Lockheed Probe Pacts

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The United States agreed yesterday to trade information with Italy and the Netherlands in the investigation of allegedly illegal payoffs by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in those countries.

The agreements, signed in separate ceremonies at the Justice Department, were similar to one signed last week with Japan.

Today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to turn over information on alleged bribes paid overseas by Lockheed to the Justice Department for transfer to Japan and other requesting governments.

In addition to Japan, information in the subcommittee's file is being sought by the governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Use Best Efforts

The agreement between the United States and each of the other nations obligates them to "use their best effort to make available to each other relevant and material information" concerning the Lockheed probe.

The agreement binds them to protect the confidentiality of the traded information until it is used in criminal, civil or administrative proceedings.

The pacts provide for the exchange of names of those suspected of taking Lockheed payoffs.

The agreement with Italy contains a provision not included in the others. It allows U.S. officials to question persons in Italy with permission from Italian authorities. Italian investigators may interview persons in the United States with permission from U.S. authorities.

No-Bribe Clause

OTTAWA, March 30 (UPI).—Defense Minister James Richardson said yesterday that Lockheed has agreed to provide written assurances that no government officials were bribed to secure a $1-billion aircraft contract with Canada.

Palmolive Payments

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Colgate-Palmolive Co. reported yesterday that it made about $365,000 in questionable payments in connection with overseas sales during the last five years.

The report was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which also received from the retail chain Cook United, Inc. of Cleveland a report that one of its subsidiaries made unauthorized "sensitive payments" of $6,163 last year.

X-Rays Studied as Alternative To Breast-Cancer Surgery

By Stuart Auerbach

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., March 30 (WP).—Treating a breast cancer with high doses of radiation produces results that are as good as those that surgeons obtain by removing the breast, and it has the advantage of not leaving the woman disfigured, according to Dr. Samuel Hellman of Harvard University.

Many surgeons insist the best way to treat breast cancer—the leading killer of women in their 40s—is by removing the entire breast as well as the lymph nodes and muscles extending below the armpit. Some doctors favor a *simpler operation in which only* the breast is removed.

Dr. Hellman, however, said at a seminar that the American Cancer Society held here for science writers: "The emotional factors involved in the primary-treatment decisions to remove the breast may be catastrophic for some women."

Despite the radiation's "quite good" preliminary results, Dr. Hellman cautioned women not to insist that breast cancer be treated with X-rays instead of surgery. As of today, he said, the established surgical techniques are still best.

"I believe radiology will prove to be as good, but I don't know yet. There is a level of uncertainty with this that is greater than the level of uncertainty with mastectomy [breast removal surgery]."

Dr. Hellman reported on radiation treatments of 150 women from July, 1968, through December, 1974. All the patients have been studied for at least a year and the first 100 have been studied for at least 2 1/2 years.

In the cases of 60 women whose cancer has not spread to distant parts of the body, Dr. Hellman said, there has been no recurrence of the breast cancer. In 10 cases, though, the cancer later spread to other parts of the body.

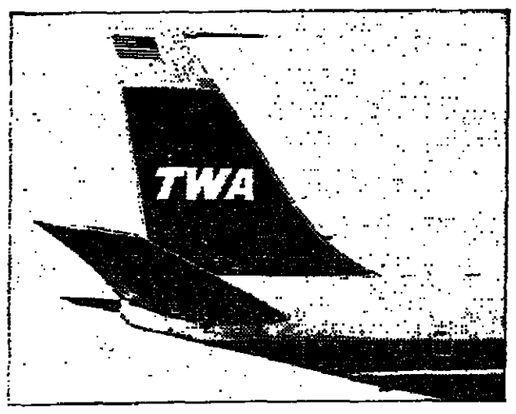
"It therefore appears that radiation is quite good for the local control of carcinoma [cancer] of the breast," Dr. Hellman said.

While the radiation prevented the recurrence of breast carcinoma in 74 per cent of the 90 women where the cancer had spread to other parts of the body before treatment, it did nothing for the other cancerous areas. Dr. Hellman said he now is using powerful drugs to get at the cancer spread after the radiation treatments. This has been a successful technique in conjunction with surgery.

The Harvard specialist did his studies on women who had refused breast surgery or who had medical problems that did not allow an operation, or whose doctors preferred radiation as a treatment method.

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But Some Changes Are Fading

Colleges Still Showing Effects Of U.S. Student Unrest in '60s

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT). —Many of the changes that grew out of the campus turmoil of the 1960s have had lasting effects on the curricula of U.S. colleges and universities but other academic changes have begun to fade.

Policies of eased admissions standards, fewer mandatory courses, no foreign-language study and relaxed graduation requirements have taken hold around the country, according to a check of representative campuses by The New York Times.

Another major change, the effort to give students greater participation in governance, has gradually become less significant as young persons on many campuses have returned to a mood of acquiescence.

Some schools have failed to keep promises made to students at the height of the disturbances and students have found themselves disinterested in the tedium of institutional governance.

Main Findings

The following are some of the main findings by the Times:

• Awareness of grade inflation —more "As" and "Bs," fewer "Cs" and "Ds"—has become widespread in the academic world and there is increasing determination to adopt tougher grading procedures.

• An important but often unnoticed factor in grade inflation as been the increased use of an "incomplete" grade by students in courses in which they think they might get low scores.

• A major failure of the reform movement has been the steady abandonment of the "pass-fail" grade that was supposed to encourage students to take courses without worrying about grades.

• Flexibility in the curriculum has become firmly established. Although a minority of colleges and universities never loosened their requirements, few of those that did are willing to go back to the rigidities of the past.

• Disillusionment and disappointment have replaced the early enthusiasm for proposals to share campus power with students.

Of all the changes of recent years, grade inflation has been one of the most noticeable and controversial. Popular opinion seems to be that higher grades are indicative of lower standards, rather than of more able students.

"We really don't fail anyone unless he's really dumb or insulting," said Rocco Porreco, a philosophy professor and former graduate dean at Georgetown University in Washington.

A faculty committee at the University of New Haven in Connecticut concluded that, with 25 per cent of the students on the dean's list—a sort of honor roll—"The time may come when all grades will be meaningless."

The University of Florida has a "grade forgiveness" policy that lets a student repeat a course rather than accept a low grade and Ohio State University has had more graduates with straight-A averages since 1971 than in its first 100 years.

Stay in School

There is no one explanation for the phenomenon of higher grades but the desire of professors in the Vietnam era to help students maintain good enough averages to stay in school and out of the war is often cited as an early cause.

A belief by some professors that grades are essentially worthless also has contributed to the awarding of fewer low grades.

"Professors with social consciences felt it was important to grade very, very generously," said John Baldwin, liberal arts dean at the University of Oregon. "They felt, historically and philosophically, that the grading system was inherently corrupt so they gave grades in such a manner that no one would take grades too seriously."

Efforts to stem grade inflation are growing and some institutions are following the lead of universities, such as Yale and Stanford, that have reinstituted low marks.

Standards Tightened

Harvard has just tightened its standards for awarding degrees with honors because almost 85 per cent of its seniors were winning such honors.

But only in isolated instances are there reports of colleges and universities restoring rigid features of the curricula that were removed during the late 1960s.

It is difficult to place the blame for the drift away from student involvement in institutional governance. The situation at the University of Florida is not atypical.

"It is a bust," Bob B. Brown, a dean at Florida, said of student participation in governance. "The longer one stays in school, the harder it is to get him to serve on a committee, especially a routine committee. They have discovered that committees are a bore and they have discovered why deans send assistant deans to the meetings."

Colder Climate Seen

GODTHAB, Greenland, March 30 (Reuters).—Danish climatologists believe Greenland is entering its coldest period in the last 150 years. The effects will be felt throughout the Northern Hemisphere, they warned.



United Press International

OOPS—Clinton Goodpasture sitting on the trunk of his 1970—otherwise unidentified—car after both rear axles came loose while he was driving along.

Accusers May Have Eaten Diseased Grain

LSD Blame in Salem Witch-Hunt Suggested

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP). —A new study of the 1692 Salem witchcraft scare has concluded that those who saw "the devil at work" in the Colonial Massachusetts village might have been on an LSD "trip" caused by contamination of their bread.

That is the theory developed by Linda Caporael, a graduate student in psychology from the University of California at Santa Barbara, and outlined by her in the April issue of Science magazine.

In her view, the villagers who swore to having seen "diabolical deeds and distempers"—testimony that caused 20 of their neighbors to be executed—might have been under the influence of the fungus parasite *Claviceps purpura*. Its short name is ergot and it can infect grains such as rye and some strains of wheat.

Within the purple cockspurs of the ergot fungus are several alkaloid drugs, including one called ergotamine. If ergotamine is accidentally baked in an oven with dough, it is transformed into lysergic acid diethylamide, the hallucinogen commonly called LSD. In fact, the Swiss scientist who discovered and purified LSD in 1943 used as his material the ergot fungus.

Miss Caporael thinks that what happened in Salem in 1692 might well have been an outbreak of ergotism (long-term ergot poisoning) caused by the fungus infecting the rye grown by villagers and milled by them into flour.

There are precedents for her theory. There have been several recorded cases of villages in Europe suffering mass outbreaks of hysteria, and many scientists believe that some were due to ergot poisoning.

In applying the theory to Salem, Miss Caporael relies primarily on circumstantial evidence. She begins by noting all the other explanations for the events that began when a group of young girls apparently became "bewitched," leading to the infamous "witch-hunt" round of accusations, trials and executions (19 by hanging and one with the victim being pressed to death between stones).

Miss Caporael rejects the various explanations, ranging from simple fraud through allegations of political motives to mass hysteria, as inadequate. She then discusses the possibility of a physiological reason and concludes that, if that were the case, ergotism seems the most plausible answer.

To buttress her theory, she notes that the growing conditions for rye in the Salem area were of the type in which the ergot fungus flourishes, that early colonists reported that rye used for forage made cattle ill with unknown diseases and that several of the "bewitched" villagers owned or lived near rye fields, where the likelihood of fungus contamination was most acute.

'Witch Cake'

Miss Caporael's most intriguing piece of evidence is her assertion that the accusations of witchcraft broke out in earnest after a Barbados slave named Tituba was asked to concoct a "witch cake" to determine whether sinister forces were present in the neighborhood.

The cake was made from rye meal and the urine of the afflicted girls and, Miss Caporael writes: "This concoction was fed to a dog, ostensibly in the belief that the dog's subsequent behavior would indicate the action of any malefic magic.

"The fate of the dog is unknown. It is quite plausible that it did have convulsions, indicating to the observers that there was witchcraft involved in the girls' afflictions. Thus, the experiments with the witch cake initiated succeeding events. . . Until the making of the cake, there was no suspicion of witchcraft and no reports of torturing apparitions."

She concludes: "From these details, a picture emerges of a community stricken with an unrecognized physiological disorder affecting their minds as well as their bodies. . . Without knowledge of ergotism and confronted by convulsions, mental disturbances, and perceptual distortions, the New England Puritans relied upon witchcraft as the best explanation for the phenomena."

Last U.K. Soldiers Leaving Singapore

SINGAPORE, March 30 (Reuters).—The last British soldiers in Singapore will leave tomorrow without ceremony after a military connection going back more than a century and a half.

At its peak, British military strength here was close to 100,000 men. They operated barracks, airfields and navy docks on the island worth an estimated £150 million ($300 million). These have been handed over to the Singapore government.

Julian Black, 79, Boxing Manager For Louis, Dies

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP).—Julian Black, 79, manager of former world heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Black and co-manager John Roxborough discovered Mr. Louis in 1932, when Joseph Louis Barrow, as he was known then, was working on an automobile assembly line in Detroit. The two helped coach Mr. Louis to win the Golden Gloves heavyweight championship in 1934, after which he turned professional.

Under Mr. Black's management, Mr. Louis rose to the world championship in 1937, successfully defended his title 25 times and retired as champion in 1949. Two subsequent comeback attempts by Mr. Louis failed.

Away from the prize ring, Mr. Black owned a Chicago real estate company for 40 years before selling it four years ago.

John Cogley

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT). —John Cogley, 80, former religious news editor of The New York Times whose writing interpreted a turbulent period in American religious history, died yesterday of a heart attack in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Cogley, who in 1967 founded Center Magazine, the journal of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, retired as its editor two years ago and had recently completed an autobiography.

Leif Eid

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT). —Leif Eid, 67, an NBC news correspondent for three decades until his retirement in 1966, died Sunday in Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, where he had lived for the last five years.

Mr. Eid joined NBC news here in 1936. He was chief of the Washington bureau from 1942 to 1956, and later headed the Paris and Ottawa bureaus before returning to Washington.

Dismissals, Loans Proposed

Bleak Report on U.K. Press Causes Uproar

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, March 30 (NYT).—A bleak report on British newspapers, which urges sharp manpower cuts and at least £55 million ($108 million) in loans to the ailing industry, has triggered a controversy in Fleet Street and raised questions about the future of a number of publications.

Beyond this, the report this month of the Royal Commission on the Press has stirred debate about Fleet Street's "inflexibility" in the midst of a financial crisis caused by declining readership, rising newsprint costs and lagging advertising revenue.

"We are, I think, in a watershed year," said Prof. O.R. McGregor, chairman of the royal commission, which was set up last summer to advise the government on ways of dealing with the newspaper situation. "If cooperation fails," he said, referring to union-management relations, "and we go back to the sterile experience of earlier years, then we face the risk of replicating what happened in New York—a grim reminder."

New York's Experience

He said that New York daily newspapers had been reduced from eight to three in a decade, and the experience could not be ignored in Britain, where there are eight national dailies, seven Sunday papers and two London evening papers. "Most titles are operating at a loss, and only a few publishers, mainly of popular papers, are in a comfortable position," said the report.

The commission's analysis and proposals have created unease within the newspaper industry. The report supports the termination of 7,000 out of 20,000 regular production jobs in London and Manchester—the national newspaper centers—and quotes the estimate of publishers that the cost of severance payments would be £30 million to £35 million, and new print technology would require an additional £20 million.

To meet this, the commission urges loans, preferably from the private sector, costing at least £55 million. All loans, it is proposed, should receive a limited amount of interest relief from the government.

Strong Reactions

Although the analysis by the 14-member commission contained few surprises, some of its data and conclusions evoked strong reactions among printers and journalists.

One key criticism was that the commission failed to take into account the nature of each newspaper. "Newspapers are not cans of beans—each has its own approach, its own audience, its own appearance, its own personality, and its cycle of birth, maturity and change," said Peter Wilsher, business-news editor of the Sunday Times.

"Fleet Street's real difficulty is inflexibility in the face of change. There is no earthly reason why a paper, which, under a particular editor and proprietor, once happily sold 4 million copies a day to its affluent, ambitious, materialistic, middle-class readers, should still be selling the same to their worried, anarchic, TV-watching, commune-living children 20 or 30 years later.

Locked in a Pattern

"Yet because it is still locked into the capital investment, the distribution pattern, the page size, the readership profile and the manning schedules that proved so appropriate and profitable three decades back, it is virtually impossible to avoid losses today. For some in that position—and there are several—all that 'the new technology' can do is to put off the evil day."

The sensitivity on Fleet Street to the report was underlined when printers on the Financial Times took the unusual step of refusing to set edited copy about the report, thereby preventing the appearance of the newspaper one day. They were protesting a decision by an editor to delete a sentence about journalists' salaries while passing for publication a sentence about printers' salaries.

The action raised crucial questions about press freedoms and the muscle of unions. But, surprisingly, there was little comment by other newspapers, partly because publishers feared further reaction from unions.

How Much Money

Moreover, the issue itself was promptly overshadowed by a debate over how much money journalists and printers earn.

The report said that some members of the National Graphical Association, the craft union, earn as much as £12,500. The printers did not dispute this but refused to set the article unless another finding of the committee, that senior journalists on an unidentified paper earned an average close to £20,000 a year, was included.

The report implied that if people fell into this category, and that the average earnings in this group as a whole were given £360 a week. When the Financial Times resumed publication it said that the editor had deleted the figure on journalists' pay because it "appeared to be either positively wrong or computed on a basis which in the context gave a totally misleading impression."

Later the commission conceded that the figure of £360 a week did not relate to all senior journalists but "to a very small group of people." The commission said that if the average were recalculated for all senior editorial people, the figure would be £250 a week.



Associated Press.

PROTESTING JAPANESE STRIKE—Shop owners in a Tokyo wholesale district put up banners to protest what they called an "illegal" 24-hour strike called by workers of the state-owned Japan National Railways. Private railways were also hit and postal workers and longshoremen stayed off the job. The Tokyo shop owners said the strike cut heavily into their business; it caused delays and confusion everywhere.

Sponsored by International Herald Tribune, Newsweek International, The Economist and Time in co-operation with: Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, British Caledonian, Iberia, Lufthansa, Luxair, Sabena, SAS, TAP, Thai International, UTA.

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Inventory Made Of Unsold Works Left by Picasso

PARIS, March 30 (AP).—Three years' work has produced an inventory of the unsold works of the late Pablo Picasso, showing that he left some 6,000 drawings and 1,500 paintings as well as masses of sketches, art expert Maurice Rheims said today.

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr. Rheims, who led the team of 11 experts, said "only the future" could place a financial value on the collection.

Mr. Rheims said that there was "very little unknown" among the paintings and drawings but that some impressive sculptures had been found during the cataloguing.

He said that Picasso had been "meticulous" about keeping even the most minor sketch and that everything had been dated.

Mr. Rheims said that the Picasso heirs were thinking of establishing a foundation that would be closely linked to a Picasso museum, probably to be established in Paris.

Basel to Starve Pigeons

BASEL, March 30 (Reuters).—Pigeon feeding has been barred here in a move to clean up the city.

News Analysis

Exit of U.S. From Thailand Reverberating Around Asia

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK (NYT).—Ominous echoes are reverberating across the shrinking areas of Asia where the United States still has a military presence.

As the United States pulls out from the mainland of Southeast Asia, it is clear that a choice has been made, and that it is a choice that will now have to be weighed in Okinawa, South Korea, Taiwan and in the Philippines, where the future of Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Station is now being reopened for discussion.

The choice concerns what stake, particularly what military stake, the United States wants to keep in this part of the world now that it is no longer the dominant power in the region.

It has been more than a week since Thailand's Premier, Kukrit Pramoj, in a televised statement, announced that within four months the remaining 4,000 U.S. servicemen must be withdrawn from the country and all U.S. military installations closed. Only 270 military aid advisers will remain for the $50 million Thailand receives each year.

Renewal of Rhetoric

Since then there has been a renewal of the rhetoric heard nearly a year ago in the weeks after Communist troops rolled to victory through Indochina—of the U.S. "retreat to the Pacific rim," and of the waning of its power and influence here.

The United States was not prepared to give up in Thailand some of the things it might have relinquished had similar circumstances arisen even a year ago.

Mr. Kukrit said that the negotiations on continuation of the U.S. presence here had become snagged, mainly on the question of what jurisdiction Thailand would have over the remaining U.S. personnel.

Sources familiar with U.S. thinking said Thailand wanted too much. It insisted that the remaining personnel be fully subject to Thai law. That jurisdiction and with none of the privileges and immunities that have existed for the last 26 years in this and other countries where the United States maintains troops.

"But we don't want 4,000 American ambassadors here," Mr. Kukrit said privately.

Throughout the months of talk, other issues were discussed—Thai access to some of the top-secret monitoring facilities and the information they produce. Recently Thai officers were admitted for the first time to the electronic monitoring base at Ramasun, in the northeast.

Finally, it would seem, Thailand had come to the conclusion that the presence of U.S. troops under the conditions prevailing since 1950 was simply not worth it.

Beyond Thailand the implications for the future U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia are even more serious.

Other Southeast Asian leaders —Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, President Suharto of Indonesia—have long warned the Thais of the dangers not only to Thailand but to all of Southeast Asia of a power vacuum that a total U.S. evacuation would leave. They are concerned over the growing rivalry here between the Soviet Union and its Vietnamese allies on the one side and the Chinese on the other.

It could be this fear of the new powers taking up where the United States is leaving off that may prevent the spread to the Philippines of Thailand's indifference to the United States.

Finally, it must be the U.S. perception of what serves its interests in Asia that will determine where the U.S. pullback will stop.

2,000 Reported Missing in Chile Since 1973 Coup

HELSINKI, March 30 (Reuters).—More than 2,000 persons have disappeared in Chile since the junta took power 2½ years ago, according to a commission of inquiry based here.

The commission, composed of lawyers from about 30 countries, said today that about 60 or 70 persons a month were still vanishing in Chile, and identified some of those who disappeared after being held by the secret police.

The group, called the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile, said 180,000 people had been arrested. More than 1,000 were now held as political prisoners and half of them had been tortured, it added.

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Against Insurgents, Indian Troops

Bangladesh Soldiers on Full Alert at Border

By Lewis M. Simons

BIJAIPUR, Bangladesh, March 30 (WP).—Twenty men of the Bangladesh Rifles wait here on constant alert, fending off nightly attacks staged by Indian forces and Bengali insurgents from across the nearby border.

The attacks have been going on for two months. So far, casualties here have been slight. But the defenders are running out of ammunition.

"Our greatest worry is that the Indians will step up their attacks when the monsoon begins in June," said Warrant Officer Nurul Islam, the commander of the Bijaipur outpost.

The attacks on Bijaipur are a small part of a concerted offensive against a string of Bangladesh outposts along the remote border with the Indian state of Assam.

Bangladesh government officials have charged that India is arming and training hundreds—perhaps thousands—of rebels led by Kadar (Tiger) Siddiqui, a local warlord who played a significant role in the 1971 war of independence against Pakistan.

During the nine-month period leading up to direct Indian intervention in the war, the Indian Army trained hundreds of thousands of guerrillas like Mr. Siddiqui and his followers, who were known as *mukti bahini*, or freedom fighters.

Bangladesh charges that the Indians and Mr. Siddiqui are repeating their 1971 tactics now *in an effort to destabilize* the new government.

Military sources in Dacca expressed concern that, with the monsoon, the pace of attacks would increase again. "We think *Siddiqui will attempt to liberate* a zone in the Mymensingh area and try to hold it, the way he did in the liberation war," a top officer said.

Mr. Siddiqui reportedly confided this plan to a Christian missionary he was holding captive several months ago. He said his ultimate goal was to "bring to book" the murderer of the former president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The bearded, long-haired guerrilla leader attracted international publicity briefly when he personally bayoncted to death several alleged Pakistani collaborators in Dacca following the fall of the Pakistani Army there in December, 1971.

He now claims to have amassed 30,000 followers. Most observers in Dacca doubt that his strength *is anywhere near that but they* admit they do not know how many insurgents he has recruited.

One source of Mr. Siddiqui's recruiting is the Garo hill tribe, which occupies a small area spanning the Bangladesh-Assam border. The Garos, most of whom were converted to Christianity by foreign missionaries, have long opposed both the Hindu and Moslem leadership of India and East Pakistan—now Bangladesh. Mr. Siddiqui has gained their support by promising them an autonomous "Garoland."

According to local officials in the nearby town of Durgapur, the Indian border security force has been moving the Garos and Bengali guerrillas along the border in trucks, providing them with mobility the Bangladesh border forces do not have.

India has denied all the allegations. "We have no reason to harm Bangladesh," Indian Ambassador Samer Sen said in an interview in Dacca recently. "Rather, this new government is testing us, so that it can prove to the people of Bangladesh that it is superior to Mujib, who, they say, sold the country down the drain to India."

Indian Support

But to any observer who makes the difficult trek to Bijaipur, a seven-hour drive by jeep from Dacca, mostly on rutted trails through rice paddies and across rivers, it is clear that Indian forces are supporting the insurgents.

From bunkers dug in the side of the small rise on which the corrugated metal sheds of the outpost stand, the poorly armed defenders pointed out small *groups of men moving across the* flat rice paddies between clumps of trees.

Some of the men wore the khaki uniforms of the Indian border security force. Others were in civilian clothes.

Bijaipur is located on a small tip of land which juts into Indian territory, and the outpost is exposed on three sides. Along one side of the post runs the muddy Someswari River, now at its dry-season width of about 50 meters. Across the river is a finger of open land backed by a fringe of thick vegetation and trees.

"That's Bangladesh territory," said Warrant Officer Islam, "but we dare not send patrols there. As soon as we begin moving off this hill we come under fire from across the river. We don't have enough ammunition to answer their fire, so we stay here and wait."

One Machine Gun

Scattered outside the bunkers were dozens of empty paper boxes which held bullets for the antiquated Enfield 303 rifles the defenders carry. "We have one light machine gun too," said Warrant Officer Islam.

The offensive began in August, shortly after Sheikh Mujib was murdered by a group of *dissident* army officers. Sheikh Mujib had maintained extremely close relations with India. The three-man military government which has replaced him is distinctly anti-Indian.

Bijaipur was not a target at first. Most of the action was to the west, around the town of Haluaghat and, to the southeast, between the town of Comilla and the Indian state of Tripura.

Then, on Jan. 19, the insurgents, backed by support fire from Indian border security force posts, launched a heavy, week-long assault on dozens of Bangladesh Rifles posts and nearby police headquarters.

The police headquarters at Durgapur came under heavy fire, as did the Bijaipur outpost. The sheds of both installations are still pierced in hundreds of places where *rifle and machine-gun fire* tore through them.

Christian missionaries who operated a school and medical facility on a hillock adjacent to the Bijaipur outpost fled and have still not returned.

Since Jan. 19, according to Warrant Officer Islam and intelligence sources in Dacca, the attacks have gone on constantly, most often at night.



Associated Press.

VERISIMILAR MODELS—For "war-gamers" and model makers who strive for the illusion of authenticity in depicting World War II battle scenes, a French manufacturer offers these ready-made ruins, recently shown at toy fair in Frankfurt.

School Drive Is Language's Last Chance

Gaelic Getting a Boost in Outer Hebrides

By Peter T. Kilborn

STORNOWAY, Outer Hebrides, March 30 (NYT).—In the fiercely Calvinist churches of these islands, in pubs, where a beer is served with a shot of whisky, and in the homes, around fires of sweet-smelling peat, the language they speak is Gaelic.

Most of the 32,000 inhabitants of the Outer Hebrides, off the northwest corner of the Scottish mainland, also speak English and it is just a matter of time, some people here say, before the indigenous Scottish Gaelic will lose its last stronghold on British soil.

John Murray intends to stop the erosion. After 14 years in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Mr. Murray has returned to his home in the tiny farming hamlet of Barvas. Working out of an office in Stornoway, his job is to make a language that was the first he learned as a child the working language of the schools, not just a taught subject, like Latin or French.

He is deeply committed. "We're not to be equated with butterfly collectors," he said. "Gaelic isn't something you do in your spare time. It's a whole world. The sea roars in Gaelic. The birds sing in Gaelic. The dogs bark in Gaelic." Dogs in Gaelic say "amh," which sounds like "arf."

Minorities Resist

What Mr. Murray is doing reflects an emerging phenomenon among cultural minorities of many countries, whether Basques in Spain and France, Estonians in the Soviet Union, or American Indians—resistance to the suppression of their own customs and traditions by dominant cultures.

But the Gaels as they call themselves, are not prime movers in Scotland's devolution dispute with Britain. They are often boldly independent, but many view the Scottish mainland and its problems with the same suspicion *that mainland Scots view* England.

Certainly, the Gaelic way of life is well removed from that of the rest of the British Isles. "There's no class system, not a single sir," said Calhum John MacDonald, the local expert on the island's best-known export, Harris tweed.

But he and others here do make note of a sort of caste system. At the bottom are a hundred or so inhabitants, whose roots, it is thought, go back to the Bronze Age. They are called "tin smiths." Until a few decades ago they were itinerant peddlers, selling kitchen utensils from farm to farm and repairing pots, pans, and milk cans.

They are a somewhat isolated minority that tends to intermarry. They have Scottish surnames, primarily MacDobald, MacPhee, Stewart and Drummond, and to an outsider, they look just like everyone else in the Hebrides.

The 'Look in Their Eye'

"But we know who they are," said a public official, "by *how* they walk." Tin smiths, he said, have "a certain going" to their gait. A taxi driver said he could *identify them* "by a look in their eye."

Religion, like the social strata, is different here. The anti-Establishment and onetime anti-landlord Free Church of Scotland weighs as heavily on the island's secular life as the Roman Catholic Church does in Ireland.

There's no music in the country churches, and no prayers for the dead as they lie unembalmed for two days in their homes before the men of the village—the women stay home—carry them to the burial ground.

"The moment you die," said Alastair Fraser, assistant headmaster of the one high school on the islands, "your fate has been decided. There's no benefit in praying to get someone to intercede."

A few years ago, a local entrepreneur built a hotel in Stornoway and to drum up business, he started serving drinks on Sundays. The Stornoway clergy berated him from the pulpit and eventually the man's creditors foreclosed on him.

Worldly Weapon

"It was the biggest victory the church has had in this century," said John Murdo MacMillan, headmaster of a secondary school. "They played him with his own worldly weapon — finance — and beat him."

Emigration, both to North America and the Scottish mainland, has been a perennial problem. But some people see signs of abatement.

Mr. Murray, 37, one who returned, has been given a $140,000, three-year government grant to restore Gaelic in the primary schools. "What we have in many of the schools now," he said, "is the foolish situation of Gaelic-speaking children and Gaelic-speaking teachers speaking English to each other."

"The purpose," he said, "isn't to shore up Gaelic. It's sound educational thinking. If a child has come to school with two languages, that means he has had experiences in two languages. If you limit him to one, you're hurting the way he looks at the world."

Scottish Gaelic is spoken by 80,000 Scots, but only here is it the first language most children learn.

"It's the language of love, of the home and the heart." Mr. MacMillan said. "While English is the language of the stock market."

Callaway Quits As Manager of Ford Campaign

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—President Ford today announced the resignation of Howard Callaway as his campaign manager and said Rogers Morton would take over the post.

Mr. Morton is the White House counsel who handles liaison with the President's campaign committee.

Standing in his Oval Office with Mr. Callaway and Mr. Morton, the President told newsmen that Mr. Callaway had resigned "in his typically unselfish way" so that no cloud would hang over the Ford campaign. Officials are investigating allegations that Mr. Callaway intervened with federal authorities to help in the development of a Colorado ski resort of which he is part owner.

Mr. Callaway conferred with Mr. Ford and White House staff chief Richard Cheney for nearly an hour last night.

Haldeman Loses New-Trial Plea

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica denied today a motion by H. R. Haldeman for a new trial on the Watergate coverup charges of which he was convicted on Jan. 1, 1975. Haldeman, former President Richard Nixon's chief of staff, claimed that the wife of a U.S. marshal had unauthorized contact with the trial jury.

Haldeman asked that the marshal's wife be called to testify on whether, at a *dinner outing* with the panel, she talked with any of the jurors—who were under a court sequestration order.

"The court finds that this incident was not prejudicial to the defendant," the judge said in his first Watergate-case ruling since his heart attack last month.

Haldeman and former Nixon aides John Ehrlichman, John *Mitchell and Robert* Mardian were convicted together and are free pending the outcome of appeals.

NBC Sells Time To Reagan Today For TV Speech

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP).—*The National Broadcasting* Co. agreed yesterday to sell Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan the television time he asked for to make "a major address to the American *people" in his campaign against* President Ford.

NBC will make a half hour of time available to Mr. Reagan tomorrow night at a cost of $100,000, a company spokesman said. The offer immediately was accepted by the hard-pressed Reagan campaign, which reportedly is so deeply in debt that the former California governor's campaign plane has been temporarily grounded because of lack of funds.

"We're in bad shape," said a Reagan campaign aide. "We have a serious cash flow problem because matching money has stopped coming from the Federal Election Commission."

Mr. Reagan, who raised $600,000 for Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater in 1964 with a televised speech, is banking on the television program to keep his campaign going through the Texas primary May 1.

The Reagan campaign reported a $242,000 deficit at the end of last month with a debt of $688,000 partly offset by $200,000 in cash and $220,000 in unpaid matching funds. Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., national chairman of the Citizens for Reagan, said yesterday that the present debt is about the same as it was then.

Ustashi Gets 15 Years In a Yugoslav Court

BELGRADE, March 30 (UPI).—A 35-year-old Yugoslav, member of an Austrian-based Ustashi organization which in 1972 sent Croatian guerrillas to stir an anti-Communist rebellion in Yugoslavia, has been sentenced to 15 years in jail, the newspaper Vecernje Novosti said Tuesday.

The *District Court* in the central Yugoslav town of Doboj Monday found Drago Bezar guilty of forming armed groups with the aim of overthrowing President Tito's regime and of separating the Croatian Republic from the Yugoslav Federation.



AP.

Kadar Siddiqui in 1972, during "freedom fighter" days.

Portuguese Army Dropping Politics for Professionalism

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, March 30 (NYT).—After initiating a revolution and participating in the political disorders that followed, Portugal's armed forces are beginning to plan a reorganization destined to make them a small professional group obedient to democratic civilian rule and to popular will.

Election on April 25 of a national assembly will begin the process of establishing civilian rule on a permanent basis, with military participation in politics being phased out over four years.

Coincident with this phase-out, the military plans to form an air-transportable mechanized brigade, which may become a part of the North Atlantic Treaty *Organization, and territorial units* for internal defense.

Whether this plan can actually be carried out is still uncertain. An inability of the political parties to form governments with coherence and authority and to cope with Portugal's economic and social problems could easily encourage the military to re-enter the political arena and restore leadership.

Argentina a Warning

The example of what has happened in Argentina is being cited here as a warning.

The new Constitution maintains the all-military Council of the Revolution as an important organ of government, but with powers greatly reduced from what had been originally contemplated.

Two months after the election of the national assembly, a president will be elected. While he is likely to be a military man, this is not a formal requirement, and there has been much talk of a civilian president.

Some of the officers are not taking kindly to the idea of returning to the barracks. They are said to enjoy politics and the perquisites that accompany political power.

"There are two ways of dealing with the problem," remarked a Socialist, who is looking forward to civilian rule, preferably under Socialist auspices.

"Some of the officers can be put into directorships of public companies. The others can be given new toys to play with. One *of the most urgent things the* United States and Europe can do is to start military aid."

An Idea With Logic

In a country with so many pressing economic and social needs, the idea of military aid seems a startlingly wasteful use of funds, but in terms of what is needed to keep officers' minds on military matters, the idea has logic.

Economic necessity and the end of Portugal's wars in Africa have already vastly reduced the size of the armed forces. The army began to drop rapidly last spring and summer, from 180,000 *to about 50,000, then to 40,000,* where it stands now. The plan is for a permanent force of 26,000 men and a semiactive reserve that could be called up as needed.

The idea is to have a professional, technically qualified group picked so that what are considered radical political opinions would be kept out of the ranks. Under the draft, one problem has been the presence of active groups of extreme leftists intent on making "a people's army."

But there is worry here that even with a small, professional, apolitical force, there is no guarantee that it could not be used for political purposes.

The current issue of the country's leading weekly, Expresso, said military authorities were aware of the danger and were seeking mechanisms that would make it impossible for a politically ambitious army commander to seize power.

The current chief of staff, Gen. Ramalho Eanes, a slim, tight-lipped 42-year-old officer, has gained much respect both among *the military and civilians as a* professional man rather than a politician. Paradoxically, this has created a movement to make him the next president, an ambition he has thus far denied. He has even raised the possibility of a civilian president.

Gen. Eanes is believed to be eager to push the reorganization plan and has been encouraged by the United States and the Atlantic Alliance.

The country is expected to follow a middle political course, precluding any break with the alliance in the foreseeable future, and the likely ouster of the Communists from the next government is expected to draw Portugal even closer to the West.

Brazil Regime Bars 2 Critics From Congress Membership

BRASILIA, March 30 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel ousted from the Congress yesterday two opposition members who had urged public action against Brazil's military government.

It was the second time this year that Gen. Geisel used his extra-constitutional powers to remove opposition legislators from office without recourse to impeachment. The decision cannot be appealed and the congressmen lose all of their political rights for 10 years.

Justice Minister Armando *Falcao told newsmen* at the presidential palace that Gen. Geisel unseated Amauri Muller and Nadir Rossetti of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only legal opposition party, for "violent speeches," which, he said, gave "serious offense" to the government and the armed forces.

On March 21, Mr. Muller said at an opposition rally in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul, which both congressmen represent, "We are not governed by the will of the people, but by the force of arms."

'End Dictatorship'

According to a printed press release about the Muller speech, he ended it by saying: "The time has come to put an end to the dictatorship."

At the same rally, Mr. Rossetti criticized Brazil's decision to open up oil exploration to foreign companies and asked the audience to "stand firm in the struggle against those who govern for themselves and for foreign capital."

Mr. Falcao told newsmen last night: "As is well known, both ex-congressmen gave violent speeches in the meeting in Palmeira das Missoes in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, containing serious offenses to the government, the armed forces and the revolution."

President Geisel unseated congressman Marcelo Gatto and Sao Paulo State legislator Nelson Fabiano on Jan. 5. Both had been accused by a report of the political police of having received help from the outlawed Communist party in their election campaigns. Both denied the charge.

Ugandan Forces Alerted for War Over Rhodesia

NAIROBI, March 30 (UPI).—Uganda today ordered its air force on alert for possible intervention *in the Rhodesian conflict,* and President Idi Amin said that all Ugandan armed forces were ready to enter any war over Rhodesia.

The air force commander, in a Uganda radio broadcast monitored here in Kenya, said that his Soviet-equipped force was ordered to fly its jet fighters and long-range fighter-bombers to Mozambique immediately if that country or neighboring Tanzania was attacked by Rhodesia. Uganda is known to have at least six MiG-21 supersonic fighters and 12 MiG-17s, which are older craft.

Field Marshal Amin sent a high-level delegation—including the air force commander, Lt. Col. Sule Said—to Mozambique today to assess the situation there. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the militant faction of the Rhodesian blacks' African National Council, flew to Kampala to confer with President Amin.

The Ugandan President assailed Britain for "supporting [Rhodesia Prime Minister Ian] Smith though at the same time denying it." President Amin praised "revolutionary U.S. congressmen" for moves that he said blocked U.S. administration plans to intervene in the southern Africa crisis.

Bishop Muzorewa predicted there would be widespread bloodshed in Rhodesia in the next few months and said the white-minority government there would fall before the end of the year.

Alcoholism Aid Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The Senate passed without debate yesterday a bill to extend for three years the federal program to assist in the treatment and prevention of alcoholism. If fully funded by later appropriations, the total cost, including grants to the states, would be $755 million.

The bill, which now goes to the House, rejects the Ford administration proposal that the program be consolidated, along with many other health programs, into a $10-billion lump-sum grant to the states.

India Bill Lets Child Brides Say 'No' Later

NEW DELHI, March 30 (UPI).—Hindu girls forced into child marriage by their families could repudiate the marriage when they reach 18, the age of consent, under a government bill introduced in Parliament yesterday.

They would have this right whether the marriage was consummated or not. The proposed amendment to the marriage laws also provides for easier divorce procedures among Hindus, who constitute 80 per cent of India's *population.*

Hindu society knew no divorce before the Hindu Marriage Act came into force 20 years ago.

The minimum age for marriage —19 for boys, 16 for girls—was first fixed by law 40 years ago. Several years later the ages were raised to 21 and 18.

In India, more than 90 per cent of marriages are arranged by the parents or guardians of boys and girls. Despite the law, a majority of girls are married off at an early age, often between 10 and 12, especially in rural areas. Such marriages are seldom reported to police.

Nine Leftists Shot to Death In Argentina

Police, Troops Clash With Guerrilla Forces

BUENOS AIRES, March 30 (AP).—Troops and police killed nine leftist guerrillas in gun battles yesterday as Argentina's new *military President, Gen. Jorge* Videla, took office, it was reported here today.

Gen. Videla, 50, was sworn in yesterday, five days after his military junta ousted President Isabel Peron because her administration was unable to cope with political terrorism or the nation's serious economic problems.

The killings brought the toll to 20 since Mrs. Peron's ouster. At least 211 persons have been killed since Jan. 1, and the toll during Mrs. Peron's 21 months in office was more than 1,700.

The news agency Noticias Argentinas reported that a force *of about 25 guerrillas attacked* a police station at Moreno, 15 miles west of Buenos Aires. The police killed three of the attackers and then pursued the rest of the band.

The guerrillas took several schoolchildren hostage and then made a stand five miles farther west of Moreno. In a second encounter here six guerrillas were reported killed.

The news agency's report made no mention of casualties among the children or the security forces.

Earlier yesterday, guerrillas killed a federal police inspector as he left his home in Buenos Aires. And a navy lieutenant was wounded late last night in a military raid on a printing shop where the Communist party newspaper Nuestra Palabra is printed, police said.

Soviet Embassy Of U.S. Evacuated In Bomb Scare

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy was evacuated for the second time in a week today because of a bomb scare. No bomb was found either time.

U.S. personnel have said they believe both incidents, as well as recent telephone threats, were inspired by the government.

U.S. officials said a Soviet Foreign Ministry official telephoned the embassy about noon today to say another ministry had received an "anonymous tip" that an explosion would take place at 1 p.m. on the second floor of the 10-story building.

Embassy workers, including some 20 Russians who work in nonclassified jobs, were sent into the courtyard. U.S. security officials combed the second floor but found no suspicious packages, officials said.

Last Thursday's bomb alert prompted a U.S. protest to the Soviet Union about both the bomb scare and a string of threatening phone calls to embassy personnel alluding to anti-Soviet "Zionist terrorism" in New York. No protest was lodged today, an embassy spokesman said.

Last week, the United States told the Soviet Union that it regarded the threats as officially inspired, despite Soviet claims to the contrary.

Kenya Drive Checks Witchcraft Murders

NAIROBI, March 30 (AP).—Hundreds of witchdoctors and other sorcerers have been rounded up in Kenya's coastal province in a government move to stamp out "ritual killings," a police spokesman said today.

In the last few months about 400 witchcraft cases have been processed by local courts, but the spokesman said the number of murder cases had decreased dramatically since the anti-witchcraft campaign started.

U.S. Phantom Crashes

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, March 30 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force F-4-C Phantom crashed into a forest near here today killing a crew member and injuring a second, an Air Force spokesman said.

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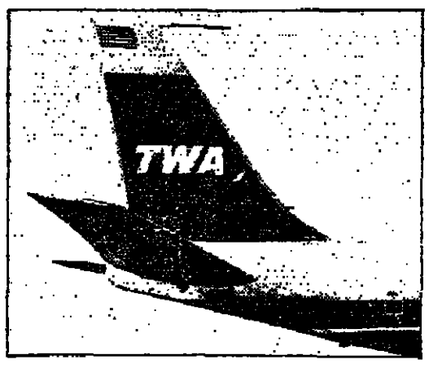
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Wednesday, March 31, 1976 *

The Turkish Treaty

Henry Kissinger has been warned that his treaty with Turkey for the re-establishment of U.S. bases there faces trouble in Congress. Part of this will stem from the cost ($1 billion in military aid over the next four years), but the real thrust against the treaty comes from the pro-Greek sentiments of Congress. The stalemate over Cyprus and the continuing tension between Greece and Turkey have produced another of those situations—planes for Egypt among them—in which special considerations, including ethnic votes, work against major strategic concepts.

The secretary of state was under fire in a congressional committee hearing on Monday over charges that his department had surrendered Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. In the light of the congressional opposition to the Turkish treaty, this has its own irony—since the failure of the treaty would gravely jeopardize the right flank of NATO and undermine any U.S. effort to exert influence over events across the Elbe and in the Balkans.

It is not Congress alone that is to blame for this state of affairs—or Henry Kissinger, or his critics in the press and in politics. That Turkey and Greece have a greater common interest in common defense against the threat from the East than in squabbling over bits of territory makes as much common sense as does the sustaining of a U.S., and a NATO, strategic position on the Black Sea. And the European members of NATO have not shown the consciousness of the peril that was exhibited when the Truman Doctrine was implemented and NATO organized. It is all well and good to blame this general flabbiness and mutual argument on lack of leadership from Washington. But NATO is not the Warsaw Pact; it is not held together by force. It assumes a degree of understanding among its voluntary members, and the cohesiveness of a common cause

Moreover, this assumption is presently based on a condition in which the urgent threats of a Berlin blackade or a Cuban missile crisis can be averted. Such crises impel their own emotional drive, bring their own acute recognition of danger. But at the same time they hold an explosive content that could smash the world by an error of judgment here, a hasty word there.

If world diplomacy is to exhibit maturity, it must both avoid critical phases and recognize long-term realities. If the nations are to coexist in peace, given all of their rivalries, individual and en bloc, they must compromise some of those rivalries to protect themselves and the world from a holocaust. This is much easier said than done. A voter of Greek descent is closer to a congressman in Washington than a Soviet squadron in Odessa, just as that same squadron seems farther away from Athens or Ankara than Cyprus. The answer, however, is not to pick a quarrel with the Soviet Union over, say, Latvia, but to pull together so that the U.S.S.R. will respect the power behind what the West may say on Latvia, or the Gulag Archipelago or the Helsinki accords.

Argentina After the Coup

The generals who made a coup in Argentina are more to be pitied than scorned. For the country is in a nightmarish mess—"worse than Angola," one knowledgeable Argentine put it a few months ago at the height of Angola's civil war—and the only visible alternative to direct military rule was further deterioration and violence. The ending of civilian rule, normally lamentable, was in this case a blessing, or a potential blessing, anyway. For President Isabel Peron, widow of dictator Juan Peron, was a vain, shallow, incompetent person who could never have come to power but for the unhappy necrophilic streak in the Argentine character. Almost everything she did in her 21 months in the Casa Rosada hurt her country.

What is Argentina's problem? Why is it that one of the most favorably endowed nations in the world from the viewpoint of natural and technical resources, and also a country with no real foreign foes, is: deeply in debt; operating economically at a level far beneath its potential; wracked by left and right guerrilla violence that has been described as "an engine of mutual annihilation," and prey to cultural and intellectual currents which seem almost to deny the idea of Argentine nationhood? Not by accident, one is tempted to say, is Buenos Aires, a grotesquely outsized city holding a full third of the country's 25 million people, reported to have more psychoanalysts per capita than any other city in the world. The country's Italian heritage is sometimes cited as a source of its darker woes; in truth, Argentina is much more a Mediterranean country than a typical Latin land. The stress-laden economic class structure is another villain.

That is why we suggest that the new junta in Buenos Aires deserves as much respect for its patriotism, in trying to rescue a sinking ship, as criticism for its coup. Whether the officers will be able to clamp down more effectively against guerrillas remains to be seen. For even under Isabel Peron, the army had a free rein against guerrillas and did not fare particularly well—one group, for one ransom, got a sum equal to one-fifth of the army's whole budget. In any event, the junta should have a better chance of imposing the unpopular austerity measures needed to gain assistance from the international financial community. The politicians and trade union leaders had proven unable and unwilling to support those measures; that is perhaps one reason why they quietly approved the coup in advance. The International Monetary Fund provided a $127-million loan (previously in the works) just hours after the coup.

Argentina is not your normal troubled Latin country. It is desperately sick in ways which almost defy understanding, let alone a cure. This leaves little alternative other than to wait and see what the generals can do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Habitat

The UN Conference on Human Settlements, to be held in Vancouver in May, will address the universal problems of the built world—a monumental assignment. Habitat, as the meeting is called, is to be the urban equivalent of the Stockholm UN Conference on the Natural Environment in 1972.

That meeting served as a useful catalyst because environmental problems were perceived and publicized on an international scale; it was a consciousness-raiser that led to subsequent local action programs and legislation. Habitat will attempt to focus the same kind of attention on the urban condition.

New York's own recent Habitat conference, held as a preliminary to the Vancouver meeting, concentrated on inner city problems in their most particular and painful aspects. As specialized as they seemed, however, this city's financial and breakdown crises are not unrelated to the rest of the world. Dependent populations, delivery of services, deterioration of neighborhoods and, above all, costs form the universal urban horror story of the 20th century.

Add to this the fact that a population increase of three billion is expected by the year 2000—with urban areas absorbing most of the poor and urbanization growing at twice the rate of population—and the urgency of Habitat is clear. Whether this growth will create the kind of new world settlements that are doomed to substandard sanitation and services, or impact old world cities with problems of money, race, class and decay, the urban crisis is real everywhere in terms of the conditions in which people live. It is simply a matter of time and place and degree.

The danger is that those nations that seek industrialization and urbanization will not heed the warnings of the older cities. The further danger is that the subject will be politicized at Vancouver, as has happened with other UN conferences But Habitat's announced intention is apolitical—to create awareness and provide information on an international scale.

The hope is that it could even lead to a national urban policy in the United States, where the only present policy toward the cities is one of national default.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe's Liberals

The logical consequence of a European Parliament is a choice of European parties. Liberals from all over the EEC countries except Ireland met in Stuttgart to try to form a federation and a common policy, and to try to organize themselves to fight a joint campaign. They deserve to succeed because liberalism lives in Europe. It represents the hopes of millions and it merits a bigger say in Europe's affairs than it gets at the moment.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1901

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The rapid progress of the pacification of the Philippines is relieving U.S. Army officials from serious embarrassment. Recruiting for the new army has been so slow that it was admitted to be impossible to reach the maximum strength of 100,000. The latest report shows that the present strength of the army does not number more than 65,000 men.

Fifty Years Ago

March 31, 1926

NEW YORK—A spokesman for a group of playwrights and producers said that Gov. Alfred E. Smith, whose term expires at the end of the present year, has been suggested as a possible high commissioner of Broadway, with powers over the legitimate drama stage, much the same as Will Hays enjoys as arbiter for the movies. But of course, it depends on the governor's political intentions.



'This Is Fun—I Haven't Been Included in One of These Since 1960.'

Kissinger and African Folly

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—By making cryptic threats against possible Soviet or Cuban moves in Africa, Henry Kissinger is picking up a political free ride. The pace of events is such that the warnings will not be tested for months, and meanwhile the President gets the political credit for a tough stand against Communist troublemakers.

But that is not to say that the latest bit of brinksmanship is without foreign policy costs. The cost is that the United States is hooked deeper into a doomed African policy which it was beginning to change.

The present center of trouble is Rhodesia, a country of about 6 million persons which is ruled by a minority of under 300,000 whites. The Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith has refused to negotiate terms with black leaders for even a slow progress toward majority rule.

A Pariah

Accordingly, Rhodesia has become an international pariah. The United Nations has repeatedly condemned the Smith regime. Britain, though technically the responsible colonial power, has been disengaging from Mr. Smith. The United States, which under the Nixon presidency favored the white supremacists in Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, has begun backing away in line with Britain.

Given these internal and external weaknesses, it was predictable that Rhodesia would become the prime target for black nationalism once the white colonial regimes were unseated in Africa. The decolonization process reached its term when Portugal quit Angola last fall. A couple of months later, after the fight for Angola had ended in victory for a faction backed with arms by the Soviet Union and with thousands of military personnel by Cuba, the focus of action turned to Rhodesia.

African military pressures on the Smith government are now beginning. There have been encounters between Rhodesian forces and black guerrillas on the borders of Zambia and Mozambique.

But major encounters are a long way off. Rhodesia has well trained and well armed forces grouped in an army, a paramilitary police, a national guard and an armed reserve numbering some 50,000 men. The regular armies of Zambia and Mozambique are not one-tenth that size. The guerrilla forces operating on the fringes of Rhodesia are said to number about 1,000 men.

So months and months of preparation will precede any major assault. U.S. intelligence officials do not expect anything serious for another six months at least. If the Africans turn to the Cubans for assistance at all—which is doubtful—it would only come after their own efforts had failed. Thus another major Soviet-cum-Cuban move in Africa is at least nine months off.

In these conditions, Mr. Kissinger can easily afford to issue ambiguous threats to the Soviet Union and Cuba which do not even exclude the possibility of a U.S. blockade of Castro's island. Even if the warnings are discredited by congressional disavowals of support, although they are not backed by any contingency planning within the government, Mr. Kissinger is not in trouble. For at the worst his threats will be exposed for bluff well after the election this fall.

Possible Gains

In the meantime, however, two possible gains derive from the threats. First the Russians, who seem to have little stomach for deeper U.S. engagement, may find it convenient to put Castro under heavier wraps. More important and immediate, Mr. Ford—at the moment of maximum challenge to his foreign policy from Ronald Reagan on the anti-Communist right—is shown to be heading an administration that stands for no nonsense from Communists in Havana or Moscow.

The true problem with Mr. Kissinger's latest bit of brinksmanship lies with its impact on this country's African policy. Historically and morally, the comfortable position for the United States is one of support for the new black regimes. By such a policy Washington could preempt the Communist opening in Africa and break up the pattern of black-white confrontation in race war which is so disturbing—particularly when the question of the Republic of South Africa finally comes up for settlement.

But by sounding off against the Cubans and Russians now, by linking the African effort against Rhodesia with Communist intervention, Mr. Kissinger only complicates the delicate task of walking away from the Nixon policy. He sacrifices to short-term political gains the long-run African policy that best suits the temperate interests of the United States.

Letters

Time Out of Joint

In justifying racism and the arrogances of the isolated society he defends, S.S. Michelson (of Cape Town) (Letters, March 17) conjures up images of a chaotic, totalitarian, politically and economically underdeveloped Africa, open to Soviet-backed Communist extremism who are bent on destroying the righteous fabric of apartheid. He maintains that white-run South African nations are showcases, bulwarks, and examples of progress, prosperity and development. Therefore, South Africa itself must do everything it can to prevent encroachments that threaten the established order by defending its physical and ideological borders from hostile elements.

The resulting existence of Rhodesia and South Africa as racist states with oppressive minority governments whose inane race laws dictate political, social, and economic mobility based on skin pigmentation, functions with a philosophy of another era, putting time out of joint. It is preposterous for Western nations to deal with these racist states, for Third World nations react sensitively to amoral compromises for the sake of better business.

It will not be Communism or totalitarian Pan-African leaders, or world opinion with its visionary revolutionaries that will hasten Rhodesia's and South Africa's Armageddon. But it will be the institutionalized fear, race hate, and political and moral intransigence generated by their own that will ravage these paradoxical societies in a war they can never win.

JEFFREY MORGEN.

Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In '76 Campaign

Eclipse of Liberals

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—What's become of the liberals? They have all but disappeared from the 1976 presidential campaign. Candidates Birch Bayh, Sargent Shriver, Fred Harris and Milton Shapp, all liberals of varying shades, have been pushed out of contention. Candidate Morris Udall, who just after the New Hampshire and Massachusetts primaries was calling himself liberalism's last hope, has now forsworn the liberal designation, considering it too heavy a burden to bear this year. He's become a progressive.

The latest entries, Frank Church and Edmund Brown jr., can scarcely be regarded as replacements for the four casualties. Church, the exposer of government secrets, launches his campaign against a tide of public opinion recently turned against exposure, or at least against excessive exposure. Brown defies classification on a scale of values between liberalism and conservatism. All Church and Brown can hope to get out of their exertions is national exposure to stockpile for future campaigns.

Only Yesterday

It seems only yesterday that liberals constituted the Democratic party's dominant faction. They were the people who gave us the quasi-quota system George McGovern exploited in 1972 and who made it tough for Hubert Humphrey in 1968. To get anywhere in the party one had to have their blessing. Now nobody seems to want their blessing—not, that is, their public blessing.

What accounts for the current eclipse of liberalism is not entirely clear. Reaction to the liberal welfare-state trend reaching back to the Roosevelt New Deal and continuing, with interruptions, ever since, is doubtless a factor. We had come to think of the national economy as disaster-proof. So a serious inflation-recession was disillusioning, obvious though it was that the downturn was less disastrous than it would have been had there been no Social Security, unemployment insurance or other liberal devices underpinning the economy.

But what would have been is not politically saleable. The recession, with its attendant high prices and heavy unemployment, was a frightening fact. Gradual recovery under a conservative President is a reassuring fact. If President Ford's policies are working, as they appear to be, why resort to the pump-priming liberals are again advocating? Things can't be all bad when the Dow Index is around 1,000.

Another reason for the low esteem in which liberalism is held these days is less tangible. It has to do with the perceived pedantry of the liberal establishment, or of its guiding elite—the articulate politicians, academics and communicators who propagate the faith. Their aura is self-righteous and censorious. Nobody can be more illiberal than a liberal dialectician.

Liberals' treatment of Henry Jackson's candidacy is illustrative. In domestic affairs Jackson has an unexceptionable liberal record whether the criterion be civil liberties, conservation, welfare or use of government power to cushion economic ups and downs. Yet he is regularly decried by liberal voices and classified as conservative in press and TV reports. He is excommunicated by defenders of the true faith for deviations from orthodoxy in foreign and military affairs. He favors strong defense against Soviet imperialism and, even worse, he stood by the commitment to South Vietnam long after most liberals had abandoned the containment policy they originally supported.

According to journalists claiming pipelines to what they call the Georgetown liberal enclave (a geographical symbol supposed to be to liberalism what Rome is to Catholicism and Moscow is to Communism), the keepers of the flame don't like Jimmy Carter because they don't know where he stands but hate Jackson because they do know where he stands. They pin their hopes to Hubert Humphrey and a deadlocked convention. This is somewhat curious since Humphrey, like Jackson, was a tardy convert to withdrawal from Vietnam. The rationale that excuses Humphrey is that he wanted to disarm hawkishness before he did but was held back by the loyalty he gave Lyndon Johnson.

With détente and its architect, Henry Kissinger, fading from favor at both ends of the political spectrum and with liberalism taking on pejorative connotations, all this may do Jackson no great harm and even do him some good. Yet he remains the most liberal of the candidates now given a chance for nomination by the primary and caucus route.

No Pope

Liberalism has no pope, not even in Georgetown. Its doctrine is a sometime thing, faddish and changeable. Often in the past it has judged all public questions and all public men by a single standard. After World War I, in reaction to U.S. intervention in Europe, it was isolationism. Then, for a while, it was opposition to the 18th Amendment. Later the touchstone was loyalty to the Roosevelt New Deal. Next it was internationalism. Vietnam fixed that. The cult of liberalism is flexible from decade to decade but ferociously inflexible between transitions, as it is now, nursing its hangover from Vietnam.

Primaries and caucuses so far held have justified Udall's decision to quit touting his liberalism. They may also have persuaded candidates for the House and Senate to soft-pedal their liberal voting records, insofar as this is possible with Americans for Democratic Action compiling a form sheet in which it rates members' performance on selected issues indicative of ideological stance. All of which is a little sad, considering liberalism's past contributions to the nation's weal.

Abigail Adams and the Pill

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Today commemorates modern history's unfinished revolution. On March 31, 1776, Abigail Adams, wife of the second U.S. president, wrote to her husband, then a member of the Continental Congress: "In the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors."

The eventual "code of laws" drawn up in the Constitution plus subsequent amendments certainly allowed a fully "generous and favorable" position to women had successive governments been so inclined; but they weren't. The Constitution was interpreted for a man's world just as the theoretically equal position of blacks was interpreted for a white world. However, any judgment based on full equality was lacking.

I discussed this lacuna with Françoise Giroud, France's charming secretary of state for women's affairs and one of five feminine ministers in the government of President Giscard d'Estaing, a man who says "women are the wealth of France" and who insists that at least two should attend every Cabinet meeting because "men change when women are there."

Lovely and Wise

Madame Giroud, who is as lovely as she is wise, confides: "I have the impression that American women feel gypped and this is one reason for their vigorous reaction in women's lib. After all, they colonized and opened up your country, sharing all dangers and hardships with the men—and then this equality vanished.

"In terms of written law," she adds, "almost everything necessary has been done to establish equality of women in the U.S.A., France and Sweden. But many things remain in terms of application. In France women have held a strong position in family and private relationships.

"They were always important in the arts—for example, painting and writing. But the Code Napoléon cornerstone of modern French law was strongly biased against women and regarded them as the property of men. This heritage has not yet been erased."

The biggest boost to women's rights came from the contraceptive pill, according to Madame Giroud. She explains: "Now women can say no to the idea of having children. For the first time women, not men, are in control of this entire phenomenon. The result is a profound psychological revolution among women, everywhere in the developed world.

"As recently as 18 months ago many people snickered at the idea that women were *demanding* things. This is no longer the case. Women are becoming an increasingly important economic and political factor.

"Did you know that there is now a decline in birthrate in all industrial countries? This is caused only by the pill: it has nothing to do with whether more or less women are working. In France, for example, the percentage of women working is the same as a century ago. But then it was a question of field hands on farms and domestic servants. Now more and more women are in the top echelons of industry and the professions."

Organized labor here has ingged in urging recognition of equal working status for women. Madame Giroud says this is partly because Joseph Proudhon, father of French trade unions, was a misogynist. But during the last two years the unions have recognized the need to climb aboard the women's bandwagon.

The secretary of state acknowledges that a handful of women—like Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir—have attained top political positions and that in Britain with Margaret Thatcher for the Tories and Shirley Williams and Barbara Castle for Labor, women have consolidated their authority.

Requires Time

Yet, she points out, it requires time to establish a position in politics. Most women start in that arduous field only after their children are grown. "Therefore," she says, "they usually enter public life later than men. The average age of candidates in U.S. congressional elections is much higher for women than for men. For biological reasons women are likely always to have this particular handicap."

Madame Giroud (who joins Simone Veil, minister of health, plus three other woman secretaries of state in the French government) says Canada and Sweden have positions somewhat similar to hers. Since Giscard enlisted her, the Francophone African nations of Gabon and Ivory Coast have created comparable jobs.

However, the road to true political, economic and psychological equality—a status perhaps not even dreamed of by Abigail Adams—has still to reach its goal.

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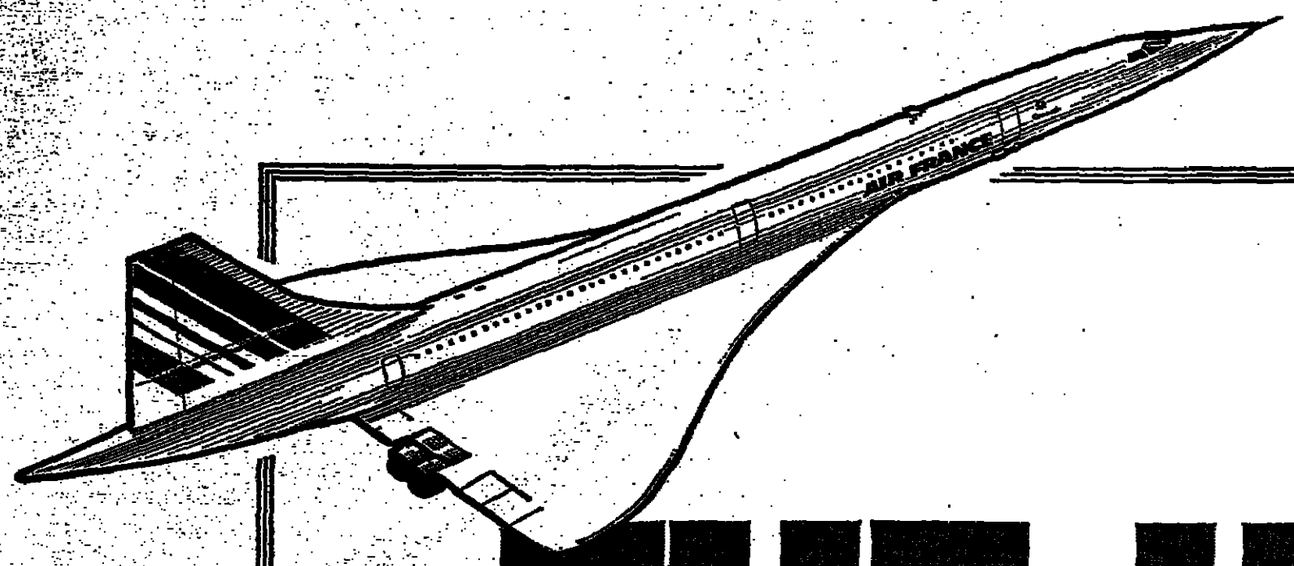
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HOLLYWOOD

'Cuckoo's Nest' Wins 5 Oscars

From Wire Dispatches

HOLLYWOOD, March 30—"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" took five Oscars, including the best picture of the year award, in the 48th annual Academy Award ceremonies last night.

Jack Nicholson and Louise Fletcher, stars of the movie that depicts life inside an insane asylum, won the awards as best actor and actress. Czech-born director Milos Forman got the director's Oscar and Lawrence Hauben and Bo Goldman won the Oscar for best screenplay adapted from another medium.

"Cuckoo's Nest" is the first film to win all the top Oscars since "It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable, in 1934.

Comedian George Burns received the award for best supporting actor in "The Sunshine Boys," the story of two old vaudeville stars trying to make a comeback.

In his acceptance speech, Burns noted that he made his last film 37 years ago. "I want you all to know I've decided I'm going to make a picture every 37 years."

Lee Grant was named best supporting actress for her role as one of Warren Beatty's playmates in the comedy "Shampoo."

Frank Pierson won an Oscar for the best original screenplay in "Dog Day Afternoon."

The Soviet film, "Dersu Uzala," was named best foreign-language film of the year.

Viewers of the televised ceremony saw the 82-year-old actress Mary Pickford in a recent film receiving a special award for her contribution to the industry. The award was presented to her at her Beverly Hills home, where she has lived as a recluse for 10 years.

Other awards:

- Special award for visual and sound effects: "The Hindenburg."
- Best achievement in short animated films: "Great."
- Best achievement in short live action films: "Angel and Big Joe."
- Best achievement in sound: "Jaws."
- Best achievement in feature documentary films: "The Man Who Skied Down Everest."
- Best achievement in short subject documentary films: "The End of the Game."
- Best achievement in art direction: "Barry Lyndon."
- Best achievement in costume design: "Barry Lyndon."
- Best achievement in cinematography: "Barry Lyndon."
- Best original dramatic score: "Jaws."
- Best scoring adaptation: "Barry Lyndon."
- Best achievement in film editing: "Jaws."
- Best original song: "I'm Easy," from "Nashville."



Associated Press.

Louise Fletcher, Oscar-winner for her role as Nurse Ratched in "Cuckoo's Nest," gives her deaf parents the news in sign language during award ceremony.



Associated Press

Director Milos Forman, a Czech ex-patriate, gets his Oscar with twin sons Peter (left) and Matej, 11, at his side. The Forman children arrived in Los Angeles from Czechoslovakia Sunday night—the had not seen their father in five years. He left Czechoslovakia in

LONDON: # *A Flurry of Hits and a Miss for Scottish Ballet*

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, March 30 (IHT).—Despite last night's failure of "Mary, Queen of Scots," its ambitious new two-act work, the Scottish Ballet's first London season is a success.

What was once a chamber group, concentrating on would-be dramatic modern works, has been transformed, under Peter Darrell's direction, into a likeable and talented classical company.

For the opening gala at Sadler's Wells last week, Margot Fonteyn was at her youngest and most versatile in Darrell's spectacular and melodramatic "Scarlet Pastorale," created for her in Edinburgh last year (IHT, Oct. 28, 1975). She was joined by the Royal Ballet's Anthony Dowell, ideally cast as the decadent nobleman who seeks out innocence as his latest thrill.

The program also included a charming performance of Andree Howard's lyrical, "La Fête Etrange," with Fauré's songs beautifully sung by Patricia Kern; a divertissement from "Paquita," which showed the young dancers' growing mastery of Petipa's difficult display style; and "Belong," a very effective cabaret-style erotic pas de deux by the Canadian choreographer Norbert Vesak. It was glamorously and seductively done by Scottish Ballet's principal stars, Elaine McDonald and Graham Bart.

After this splendid start, the Scottish Ballet consolidated its success with performances of Darrell's lively and amusing operetta ballet, "The Tales of Hoffmann." It is ingeniously staged and makes maximum use of the comparatively small company. Offenbach's tunes, arranged by John Lanchbery, win half the battle and Darrell's varied neo-classical choreography helps his dancers to show how very talented they are. Graham Bart was romantic and stylish as Hoffmann, all three ballerina roles were well taken, and there was a surprisingly talented team of three young men in support.

Anticlimax

So last night's London premiere of "Mary, Queen of Scots" was all the more of an anticlimax. A full-length ballet must have a clear and effective plot, or an immediately attractive and danceable music, or a display of brilliantly exciting dancing. Preferably all three. "Mary, Queen of Scots" has none. Yet it is longer than "Swan Lake"—two hours and 50 minutes, with only one intermission. John McCabe's special score goes on and on, veering from percussive post-Stravinsky to impressionist post-Debussy but never soaring into danceable melodies or engaging the emotions.

Noel Goodwin's scenario takes Mary from widowhood in France through numerous loves and intrigues in Scotland to her final execution in Elizabethan England. So many historical characters are whisked on and off that the audience never has time to learn, or care, anything about them. Too much of the action is frankly incomprehensible or irrelevant.

Darrell's choreography does include some attractive pas de deux and ensemble dances. There are original touches, like the game of tennis played by French courtiers with which the ballet opens, and the two simultaneous pas de trois which attempt to depict the conflicting emotions of Mary and Elizabeth. There is even a pas de deux in which Mary is padded to look pregnant. But well before the ballet ends, the steps danced begin to look repetitive and banal.

"Mary, Queen of Scots," is not helped by Peter Docherty's drab permanent set and bizarre medley of costumes. Some of the colors look lurid enough for a present-day discotheque and some of the dresses seem to be made of shiny plastic. The ingenious idea of giving the women skirts which are long at the back but cut away to reveal all in front proves unattractive and rather vulgar in practice. It is difficult to see how the demands of historical accuracy could have been matched with the need for practical ballet costumes. Or how a work set in the first Elizabethan age can hope to sound authentic with music so firmly set in the second.

Despite the obvious attraction for a Scottish company of doing a big work with a Scottish theme, this particular temptation should have been resisted, especially as there is nothing Scottish in either its musical or visual style.

The season continues till the end of next week, with admirable productions of "Giselle" and "La Sylphide" (which has a Scottish setting, complete with kilt-wearing hero and a reel) and with two mixed bills. By then the company will have confirmed its new status, not just as a pioneer in the north but as a real asset to the whole British scene, and "Mary, Queen of Scots" can charitably be forgotten.

PARIS: # 'Depth' Psychology in 'Hustle'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 30 (IHT).—Robert Aldrich is a conscientious director and must have felt obliged to do something about the routine traffic of his new film, "Hustle" (at the Ambassade and the Cluny Palace in English). He has applied a veneer of "depth" psychology to its characters, but this first aid has simply transformed them into garrulous rubber stamps.

A tough member of the Los Angeles police force (Burt Reynolds) is having an affair with a call girl from France (Catherine Deneuve). They are determined to keep their liaison free from sentimentality and she continues to ply her trade.

Meanwhile, Reynolds is investigating the sudden death of a young girl who has been led astray into porno films and worse. Her father (Ben Johnson) is a neurotic, alcoholic war veteran—here a dash of Freudianism—who refuses to accept the coroner's report of suicide. And there is a vice lord (Eddie Albert).

To lend this collection of papier-mâché figures a suggestion of substance, Aldrich seeks to psychoanalyze them. The policeman hero is a romantic condemned to a sordid milieu. He has yearnings for the more glorious past and quotes the sayings of his father, who was in the Spanish-American war. The French hooker is also a victim of circumstance and possesses, of course, a golden heart, while the father of the dead daughter reveals symptoms of thwarted incestuous desire. Only the swanky villain, played amusingly by Albert, remains one-dimensional. But otherwise the script is another carbon of the customary cops-and-robbers melodrama with the familiar "daring" sex, car chases and gunfire.

* * *

Walerian Borowczyk's "Story of a Sin" (playing as "L'Histoire d'un Péché" at the Hautefeuille and the Monte-Carlo in Polish) is an exacting screen transcription of Stefan Zeromski's 1900 novel. As a recreation of turn-of-the-century Warsaw, Rome, Vienna and the Riviera, it is a flawless period piece.

Its extravagant narrative is period, too. The heroine falls into the hands of a white slaver and is forced to commit a gruesome murder. And there is slashing, fantastic satire of bourgeois hypocrisies. Borowczyk has reproduced the original virtually word for word rather than dramatizing its theme and the result is a crowded parade of startling incidents that fail to build to a proper theatrical climax.

The Zeromski tale depicts the descent of the daughter of an impoverished middle-class family. Having defied the moral conventions of the era, she becomes a social outcast and sinks to prostitution and crime. Grazyna Dlugolecka as the weak-willed, luckless girl provides a sterling portrayal and there is superb acting in support. Though too lengthy—it runs for three hours—and over-detailed, the film is distinguished and fascinating. It is significant that Polish directors are turning to the "young Poland" literature of the early century for their scenarios. "Histoire d'un Péché" follows fast on Wajda's "Land of Great Promise," derived from the Reymont novel.

* * *

The late Jacqueline Susann wrote novels of another calibre, all of them best sellers and all of them destined for the screen. The latest adaptation of one of her works is "Once Is Not Enough" (at the Saint-Michel and the Elysées Cinéma in English).

Its characters are probably drawn from life, but a very special life, that of Hollywood and café society. There is a has-been movie producer forced to marry a wealthy lesbian divorcee for money for the sake of his daughter. But the daughter wants to earn her own living and—suffering from a father fixation—falls in love with a drunken novelist twice her age. All comes to very little, except that the daughter inherits $3 million, but at least the glib exchanges are entertaining and Kirk Douglas, as the desperate producer, Alexis Smith as his offspring, George Hamilton the novelist and Melina Mercouri in a cameo assignment, lend some zest to the improbable happenings.

* * *

"The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Elysées Point Show and the Luxembourg in German) is based on a novel, by the Nobel Prize winner Heinrich Böll. It is an attack on yellow journalism illustrating how the reputation of a young woman, involved with a hunted terrorist, is besmirched by sensational journalism and indiscreet police.

Volker Schlondorff has retained the indigent Böll story honestly but without directorial distinction, to the accompaniment of music by Hans-Werner Henze. Angela Winkler, an able young actress, is Katharina Blum. The background of the German town is convincingly pictured, but the exposé of reputation-damaging sensationalism is not novel.



Catherine Deneuve and Burt Reynolds in "Hustle."

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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 30 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new plays:

"Woyzeck," by Georg Buchner, was left unfinished when its author died in 1837. Clive Barnes says, "It seems now to be a modern play, a precursor of the theater of the absurd or, for that matter, with its vividly descriptive yet episodic structure, of the modern film script . . ." Barnes feels it has "a somber passion that is unforgettable." He was not, however, impressed by Leonard Shapiro's production, calling the staging "crude, emblematic and undramatic." The setting was effective, Barnes thought, but he says the acting "had a dull brashness to it." The exceptions were Ray Barry, "who made a striking drum major" and, in particular, Joseph Chaikin in the lead. Barnes writes, "He is a natural Woyzeck and could give a great performance of this first schizophrenic modern man."

"My Fair Lady," the Alan Lerner and Frederick Loewe classic, is back on Broadway, almost exactly as it was 20 years ago. To Clive Barnes, "It seems like one of those Renaissance castles lovingly taken apart brick by brick and planted down in Connecticut." The result he declares to be at times better than the original. The sets by Oliver Smith "seem even more glamorous," he says, and the "gorgeous Cecil Beaton haute couture costumes remain, it seems, as ever." The staging has been adopted by Jerry Adler. But for Barnes, where this production may be better is in the performances. Ian Richardson as Henry Higgins is a man in love with the English language, says Barnes—"much more Shaw's Higgins than was (Rex) Harrison." George Rose as Doolittle "explodes across the stage like a Cockney firecracker." But Christine Andreas's transformation from cabbage leaf to daffodil was not quite convincing although she sang brilliantly.

Opera in Paris

Emmanuel Bondeville's "Antoine et Cléopatre," a three-act opera based on Shakespeare's play, will be given a concert performance March 31 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. Paul Kuentz will conduct a cast headed by Viorica Cortez and Manfred Mateveky in the principal parts. Jacques Mars, Jean-Pierre Laffage and Helene Garetti, all of whom participated in the world premiere in 1974 at the Théâtre des Arts in Rouen.

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...KYO, March 30 (Reuters). ...pon Electric Co. reported ... its consolidated net income ...he first half ended Sept. 30 ...sed 45 per cent to 20 billion (about $130,000) from 239 ...on yen in the year-earlier ...d.

...les rose 3.7 per cent to 248.84 ...n yen from 239.15 billion yen, company said.

...ficials attributed the sharp ...e in net profit to reduced ...operation rates, higher la... costs and increased raw ...erial prices.

...ey said the decline was gen... in its subsidiaries and af...es. Profits of the parent ...any in the same period ...ed 2.05 billion yen.

...pon Electric said it hopes ...eport net consolidated income ...billion yen for the second ...ending March 31. It said ...ubsidiaries and affiliates have ...ntly improved their business ...tion.

...itomo Metal Sees Decline

...itomo Metal Industries said ...y it expects to report profit ...re tax and special items of ...billion yen for the second ...ending March 31, a sharp ...ine from 15.56 billion for the ...half.

...company spokesman said ...s would fall to 500 billion ...1 558.09 billion yen in the ...half.

Grindlays' Loss Widens

...ONDON, March 30 (AP-DJ). ...rindlays Bank Ltd. reported ...y it lost £19.14 million after ...s in 1975, compared with a ...-tax loss of £9.7 million in ...previous year.

...ter including an extraordi... loss of £972,000 and setting ...e provisions for minority in...sts in subsidiaries, the net ...widened to £20.13 million, up ...a net loss of £8.68 million ...974.

...rindlays Bank is owned 49 ...cent by Citibank and 51 per ... by Grindlays Holdings Ltd., ...h is owned 41.4 per cent by ...ds Bank Ltd.

...der an agreement between ...dlays Bank and its wholly-...d subsidiary, Brandts Ltd., ...dlays said it has undertaken ...rovide support that may be ...ssary to meet losses incurred ...Brandts on its loan portfolio.

...rindlays Holdings announced ... Lord Aldington is to resign ...hairman of both Grindlays ...ings and Grindlays Bank, ef...ve Dec. 31, to be replaced by ...obson.

...S. Probes ...V Imports ...rom Japan

...ASHINGTON, March 30 (AP-...—The International Trade ...mission (ITC) ordered an ...stigation yesterday into al... unfair competition by ...nese manufacturers in sell...olor television receivers here. ...e inquiry was requested by ... Sylvania Inc., a subsidiary ...General Telephone & Elec...cs, and by Philco Consumer ...ronics Corp. They charged ...several Japanese companies ... their U.S. affiliates have ...ged in "predatory pricing ...nes resulting in below-cost ... unreasonably low-cost ...gs" of color TV sets.

...also was claimed that the ...nese companies have received ...in "economic benefits and ...tives" from the government ...pan.

...e U.S. manufacturers are ...ng an ITC ruling that the ...nese companies and their ...affiliates are engaging in ...ir import competition" and ...a decision that could lead to ...sion of the Japanese televi... from the U.S. market or a ...e and desist" order directing ... to stop the alleged unfair ...ices.

...e Japanese companies in...d in the investigation in...Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric ..., Sanyo Electric Co., Sharp ... and Tokyo Shibaura Elec... Co.

...Tokyo, the firms denied the ...ted allegations and said they ...been trying to maintain ...ir marketing, Reuters re...d.

...xports to the United States ...Japan in 1975 totaled 1.21 ...on sets, the Electronic In...ries Association of Japan's ...es show.

...n February, exports rose to ...00 units, almost four times ...previous year's level, the as...ation said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GE Develops Body Scanner

A new high-speed computerized body scanner for diagnosing tumors and other ailments through a television picture cross-section of the human body was unveiled Tuesday by General Electric Co. It says it has already received 55 orders for the so-called computerized tomography system from hospitals at a cost of $595,000 apiece—an order backlog of $33 million. GE says it has the capacity to produce 120 machines by the end of 1977. GE calls the scanner "the most exciting thing that's happened to medical diagnostics since Dr. (William) Coolidge invented his X-ray machine." Dr. Coolidge was working at GE's laboratories when he developed the X-ray tube 60 years ago, and GE today remains the single largest U.S. producer of X-ray equipment. However, GE has held back from entering the computerized tomography field—the first generation of scanning machines was marketed by E.M.I. of Britain, in 1973—and is hoping to carve out a commanding market share with a machine that it believes is faster and more sophisticated than any now available. GE claims its system produces a higher quality picture than any now on the market with a scanning time of less than five seconds—four to 60 times faster than any competitive system, and at a lower level of radiation as well. Varian Associates has announced it will soon introduce a body scanner with a scanning time of six seconds, but has not demonstrated it yet.

Rolls Royce Plans Rights Issue

Rolls Royce Motors Holdings Ltd. plans to raise £4.13 million through a rights issue of shares at a price of 45 pence a share. The new shares will be allotted on the basis of one new share for every five currently held, or for every £5 nominal of 8-per-cent convertible bonds. On the London Stock Exchange, Rolls Royce shares slipped 2 1/2 pence to 62. The new shares will not rank for the final dividend for 1975 of 2 pence a share. The company also disclosed that it has arranged with its bankers for a £6 million medium-term secured loan to be drawn down as and when required over the next year. As the new shares will not be registered under U.S. or Canadian securities legislation they cannot be offered to North American shareholders. The rights attributable to such holders will, if a net premium can be obtained, be sold for their benefit.

Solar Energy Venture Studied

Carrier Corp., a U.S. manufacturer of heating equipment, and Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken of the Netherlands, have agreed to explore the possibility of a joint business endeavor in the solar energy field. North American Philips Corp. will participate. The studies will be limited to solar-assisted systems for space heating and cooling, air handling and water heating for commercial and industrial applications. As a second step, test models of solar equipment are planned.

PUK, Krupp Plan Joint Venture

Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann of France and the Krupp group of West Germany are planning a joint base-metals venture. PUK's subsidiary Ugine Carbone and Krupp's Widia France will form a new company in which Widia will hold a 55-per-cent majority stake. It will deal in base metals and hardened steel tools. The joint operation would focus on the research, production and sale of tungsten and hard-metal tools. The French and German governments have been informed of the negotiations but have not yet given final approval.

U.S. Orders Rose Sharply Last Month

Gain Is the Biggest Since Last June

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP-DJ).—Factory orders posted a 2.5-per-cent increase in February—the biggest monthly climb since last June—but inventories edged up only slightly, the Commerce Department said today.

New factory orders last month totaled a seasonally-adjusted record $90.47 billion, up $1.14 billion from January's $88.19 billion when bookings rose 1.7 per cent.

Orders for durable goods spurted 4.2 per cent to an adjusted $45.16 billion after having risen 1 per cent the previous month. Last month's advance for durables orders was above the 2.4-per-cent increase estimated 11 days ago in an initial report.

Inventories Up a Bit

Factory inventories—which had increased 0.3 per cent in January—edged up only 0.1 per cent last month to an adjusted $147.30 billion. Shipments by manufacturers rose 1.9 per cent to a record $90.96 billion following the prior month's similar 1.9-per-cent advance.

The inventory-to-shipments ratio was 1.62 in February compared with 1.65 in January and 1.82 in February, 1975.

The backlog of unfilled orders to shipments was 2.38 months in February compared with 2.44 in January and 2.94 in February, 1975.

Unfilled orders for durable goods fell to $113.61 billion from $114.21 billion in January, while total manufacturing unfilled orders slipped to $118.99 billion from $119.58 billion.

U.S. Oil Reserves Off

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP-DJ).—Total proved U.S. reserves of crude oil declined by nearly 1.6 billion barrels during 1975 despite a 17.5-per-cent increase in the number of wells drilled, the American Petroleum Institute announced today. It put the nation's proved reserves at nearly 32.7 billion barrels at the end of 1975, compared to 34.3 billion barrels at the end of 1974.

Prices on Wall Street Drift Lower

NEW YORK, March 30 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower today in another slow session, showing little apparent reaction to fresh government statistics which provided further evidence of economic recovery.

Analysts believed that for the moment investors are displaying a "holding action," pending further developments in the threatened strike by truckers at midnight tomorrow. A strike would halt the transport of about 60 per cent of the nation's manufactured goods.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off more 9.52 at 2 p.m., closed at 992.13, down 5.27 points. About 930 issues declined compared with about 480 advancers.

Volume totaled 17.93 million shares compared with 16.1 million yesterday.

A late-afternoon report from the Commerce Department that factory orders last month posted the largest increase in eight months sparked a wave of buying, but analysts said prices simply seemed to be receding amid a lack of buying interest until the Dow slipped below 990. At that point some bargain hunters moved in with buy orders.

Concern about events in Lebanon also was viewed as somewhat of a depressant for investors.

American Finance System dropped 2 3/4 to 3 3/8. The firm said that contrary to "statements volunteered by sources outside the company," it has not considered filing a bankruptcy petition for the liquidation of the firm.

Kresge fell 1 5/8 to 36 5/8 after it said it filed for a proposed sale of five million common shares.

Heavily traded Xerox lost 2 1/4 to 56 1/2. IBM, unchanged at 260 1/4, announced price reductions on some of its computers.

E.F. Hutton slipped 5 to 22 3/4, trading ex-dividend.

Also lower were Moore McCormack Resources, down 1 3/4 to 41 1/4; Du Pont, off 2 to 145; International Paper, down 1 1/4 to 70 7/8; St. Regis, off 1 1/8 to 44 1/8, and Cone Mills, down 1 to 52 3/8.

But Corning Glass gained 2 1/2 to 68 1/2, Getty Oil rose 1 1/4 to 161 1/4, and Otis Elevator gained 3 1/8 to 42 5/8, ex-dividend. United Technologies, off 3/8 to 58 3/8, yesterday proposed a merger with Otis.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gainers, 419 to 124. Turnover amounted to 68,296 contracts, compared with 56,492 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The index fell 0.64 to 103.95. Options also weakened.

In Chicago, farm futures prices scored modest increases. Wheat led the climb, jumping as much as 7 cents, helped by commission house buying and rainy weather in the Midwest.

SEC Sets Policy for Real Estate Deals

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP-DJ).—A month or so ago the Securities and Exchange Commission put out a bulletin suggesting that banks should substantiate the value of real estate swapped by real estate investment trusts (REITs). Now it appears the agency's interpretation of that bulletin contains another element.

John Burton, the SEC's chief accountant, said the staff wants banks to charge off as an expense the "cost to carry" properties acquired in asset swaps, a move that could make the banks write down 1975 earnings still further.

Beyond that, the agency wants the banks to figure that carrying cost at a high interest rate, possibly 130 per cent of the prime, or minimum, rate on business loans, reflecting the riskiness of many of the loans and properties swapped.

Banks Balking

Also, the controller of the currency has proposed that banks must sell off these swapped properties within five years, a factor that could erase one of the prime benefits to banks—the prospect of sweeping their shaky investments under the rug until sometime in the future when a write-down might be less painful.

These are just two of the reasons that certain large banks have begun in the past month or so to balk at refinancing some of the most financially troubled REITs, a move that smacks of more bankruptcy filings for trusts in the near future.

Continental Mortgage Investors filed for Chapter 11 protection earlier this month when Bank of America, Morgan Guaranty, Crocker National and two others said they definitely would not sign the trust's proposed new bail-out loan agreement.

Under Chapter 11, a company continues to operate but seeks court protection from creditor lawsuits while it tries to work out a plan for paying debts.

Began Last Year

Full-scale asset-swap programs began only last year as part of such bail-out loan agreements. The new agreements were designed to replace some of the emergency revolving credit agreements that groups of banks wrote a year or so earlier at high interest rates when the market for REIT commercial paper fell apart.

The new bail-out agreements permit these troubled trusts to survive outside of bankruptcy proceedings by paying interest to the banks at 2 per cent or less and deferring the difference between that and a higher, more realistic interest rate. Under some of these agreements, the differential between the rates ultimately would be all or partly forgiven if the trusts could not pay.

Meanwhile, these trusts are not permitted to write new mortgage loans, and thus become simply pools of mortgage loans and foreclosed properties being paid off by contractors, worked out, swapped, written down until the trusts either are liquidated or pay off their bank debt and become viable again.

As part of these bail-out agreements, lending banks may swap partly or completely out of their REIT loans by exchanging the debt for properties or mortgage loans owned by the trusts. Asset swaps are viewed as an alternative to default and bankruptcy for a number of the trusts.

Applying these rules to asset swaps will stop the swaps "dead in their tracks, for a number of banks," said Donald Platten, chairman of Chemical New York Corp.

Experts Dispute Contention

Cheap Energy From Water Is Reported

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (NYT).—A machine that its developers contend can extract cheap energy from water has been tested here and has touched off a flurry of speculation on Wall Street, a federal investigation of possible stock manipulation, and virtually unanimous skepticism from scientists who say the machine cannot do what its inventors say it can.

Its inventors say the device separates tap water, in a continuous, self-sustaining reaction with virtually no outside energy, into its two component parts—oxygen and hydrogen, a fuel that can be used to heat homes or power automobiles without pollution.

Scientists who were questioned say such a machine is theoretically impossible, but developers insist recent tests have shown its feasibility. Rumors of the invention have caused wild trading in the stock of Presley Cos., a company associated with the device, as well as an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Last week, officials of two commercial testing laboratories here said that, in preliminary reports, they had examined and tested the device and that, as the inventors contend, it produced combustible hydrogen as well as oxygen from water, for periods of 19 and 30 minutes.

A reporter watched as water, apparently from the municipal supply system of a suburban community here, was piped into the prototype device, a stainless steel box somewhat larger than a big trunk. A few knobs were turned, and a jet of flaming gas shot out of a tube and kept burning until the machine was turned off about 15 minutes later.

It was impossible to determine if flammable gas or other energy sources had been concealed in the box, or whether the demonstration was a hoax in any other way. However, Sam Leach, the machine's 61-year-old inventor, said that, except for electricity necessary to initiate the process, the energy from the reaction had come from the water itself.

"The water is being split into hydrogen and oxygen," he asserted. "The reaction is self-sustaining."

When the few details known about the process were explained to a half-dozen of the country's leading specialists in hydrogen energy technology, everyone said the device could not operate as the inventors contended. Several called it a fraud.

The dream of liberating the energy of hydrogen in every drop of water has excited scientists for at least a century and has accelerated in the last three years. A discovery of a cheap hydrogen-oxygen separation system would obviously have enormous impact on world economics, industry, and the balance of power.

It has long been known that hydrogen and oxygen can be split by applying great amounts of energy. High school chemistry students observed the process in electrolysis, in which an electric current passes through water containing a salt or alkali and separates oxygen and hydrogen.

Nuclear reactors have also been used to do the job. Every method requires the use of far more energy to obtain hydrogen than that derived from it.

Mr. Leach, a well-to-do, reclusive Southern California inventor who says he has more than 70 patents, accused other researchers of "tunnel vision" in failing to apply generally known principles to the problem that he says he has solved.

"As described to me, the system violates the principles of thermodynamics," said Dr. Bernard M. Abraham of the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill. "You can't get something for nothing: there's no way they can do it."

"You can't get any more energy out of it than you put into it," said Dr. R. H. Wentorf jr., a physical chemist in General Electric's research and development center at Schenectady, N.Y. "I'd be very cautious about it; some trick is being used."

"We expect them to say we can't do it," said Mosris Mirkin, who founded and then sold the national Budget Rent-a-Car Company, and who with his family owns rights to the technology for all applications except housing. "But they're wrong, and we'll prove it."

The researchers who were interviewed said there were several ways to stage a demonstration that seemed to prove water was being separated into a combustible fuel—for instance, concealing a hidden source of energy within the machine, perhaps a hidden battery or electric lines, or using one of several kinds of metals that could be liberated of inherent hydrogen and oxygen in a relatively short time until exhausted.

However, a spokesman for the two laboratories that checked the machine, the Smith-Emery Company of Los Angeles and the Approved Engineering Test Laboratories of Encino, Calif., said the machine had been disassembled and reassembled in front of their observers and no source of hidden energy had been found.

"I could find no evidence of hanky-panky," said Gordon Walker, who directed the test for Smith-Emery.

Rumors that a machine had been invented that might provide an almost inexhaustible amount of cheap energy have circulated in the financial community since last summer. They have caused extensive speculation and volatile ups and downs in the price of stock of Presley, a Newport Beach, Calif., homebuilding concern that has been hit hard by the national slump in construction.

The value of its stock has soared from about $2 last summer to $20.38 on the American Stock Exchange, until the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading last Thursday until April 3.

According to government informants, the commission is investigating dealings in this stock, alleged failure to disclose certain information about the project, and other possible violations of federal securities laws. An SEC investigator told a reporter, "You'll be hearing more about this from us."

Swiss Plan Reforms in Federal Tax

BERN, March 30 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss government spelled out plans today for a sweeping reform of the federal tax system designed to provide an additional revenue of 3 billion francs (about $1.18 billion) annually starting in 1978 if Swiss voters approve the project in a referendum next year.

A key part of the reform is the introduction of the value added tax, already in force in the Common Market countries that are Switzerland's chief trade partners. It is expected to yield 3.4 billion francs more than the sales tax now in force.

In a message to parliament, the government said the sales tax reform was needed to put the deficit-ridden federal budget "back on a sound basis." Under present projections, the deficit will rise to 2.3 billion francs.

The government draft of a constitutional amendment required in the reform fixes the value-added-tax rate at 10 per cent, which could be increased to a maximum of 11 per cent.

The government simultaneously proposes revamping the federal income tax structure easing the burden on lower incomes and increasing it somewhat for top brackets above 200,000 francs. This would result in a revenue decrease of about 450 million francs.

TOLUCO INC.
Listed on the over the counter New York Market.
Quote March 29, 1976.
2 3/4 - 3 1/8.
Information
327 South Main Street.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ITALAMERICA S.A.
Société Anonyme
Registered Office
LUXEMBOURG
23 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve
R.C. Luxembourg B-8439.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the annual general meeting of the Company will be held at 23 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, on April 13, 1976, at 10:30 a.m., for the following purposes, namely:

—To receive and adopt the reports of the Directors, statutory auditors and auditors;
—To adopt the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1975;
—To appropriate the earnings;
—To approve the transfer to the Fund of the results of the Repurchase Company's transactions on the sales and redemptions of shares;
—To discharge the Directors and Statutory Auditor;
—Resolution as to continuing or not the publication of quarterly financial reports;
—To transact any other business.

In order to attend the Meeting, the Holders of Bearer shares are requested to lodge their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the undermentioned financial institutions. The shares will remain on deposit until the day following the date of the General Meeting:

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG;
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS in PARIS, GENEVA, BRUSSELS, LONDON and AMSTERDAM;
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA: Head office and branches.

The Board of the Directors.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 30, 1976

$20,000,000

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Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K. — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca della Svizzera Italiana
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Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
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N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd.
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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 30

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45	37¼	AbbtLab .88	18	104	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅜
51⅞	39	ACF In 2.60	9	96	48⅝	48⅛	48¼	− ½
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	9	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
4⅞	2½	AdmDg .04e	8	27	4	3⅞	4	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		39	11¾	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
5⅞	4	Adms Millis	13	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
13½	7¾	Addressog	15	128	9⅞	9½	9½	− ⅜
9⅞	7¼	AdvInv .18e		36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	106	27¼	27	27	− ¼
8⅞	4½	Aguirre Co	93	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅞	9⅞	Ahmans .20	7	23	13⅜	13	13	− ¼
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	21	43	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅜
82⅛	68⅜	AirPrd .20b	19	98	78⅞	76	76	− 3
20⅛	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	201	18⅝	17¾	18½	+ ½
26½	17¼	Aircolnc 1	7	89	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	34	3	2⅞	3	
25¾	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	35	49	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅜
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
108½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z70	108½	108½	108½	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z50	86	86	86	
17½	11½	Alaskin .15e	7	16	16⅝	16⅜	16½	− ⅛
19	14	Albanyin .60	16	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	22	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
23⅞	19⅞	Albertsn .72	8	54	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
28⅞	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	43	341	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	141	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	21	93	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅞	Alexdrs .35e	6	194	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
11⅝	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	30	10¼	10	10⅛	
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	5	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅜
20	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	7	612	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
14⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	12	162	14⅛	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	201	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	− 1⅛
13¾	10	AlldMnt .60	7	26	12	11⅞	11¾	− ⅛
14	10⅞	AlldProd .60		14	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
59¼	45⅜	AlldStr 1.70	8	23	57	56⅛	56⅛	− ⅝
56	53½	AlldStr pf 4		z10	55	55	55	
4½	2¼	Alld Supmkt		22	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
18⅞	11½	AllisChal .40	7	213	17½	16¾	17	− ⅜
9⅛	6⅛	AllrtAut .56	8	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
51¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	29	349	48⅞	48	48⅛	− ⅜
41½	33⅜	AmalSug 3a	3	5	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
56½	47	Amax 1.75	13	228	55⅞	55⅜	55½	− ½
137⅜	115	Amax pf5.25		25	135¾	135	135¾	− ½
54⅞	53	Amax pfB 3		53	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
17½	11⅞	AMBAC .80	7	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
8⅜	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	38	8	8	8	
21⅞	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
37½	29½	Amrc pf2.60		5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅜
22⅞	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	139	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	− ⅜
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		35	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	− ⅛
21¼	15½	AAirFilt .48	10	111	18	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
12½	8⅜	Am Airlin		207	9⅞	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	A Baker .80	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
45½	38⅞	A Brnds 2.80	8	85	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	− ⅜
30⅞	17⅞	AmBdcst .80	28	131	28	27½	27⅝	− ¼
12⅞	5⅞	AmBldM .40	8	16	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	57	35½	35⅜	35⅜	− ⅛
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
3	1⅞	AmCen Mtg		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	24½	A Cyan 1.50	8	125	26⅜	26	26	− ¼
28½	22⅜	ADistTel .64	11	162	23	22¾	22⅞	− ⅛
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23¼	20⅞	AmElPw 2	9	446	21½	21¼	21½	
15	10	AFamily .28	8	26	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	AmFin Sys		403	3¼	3	3⅛	− 2⅞
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z9	9½	9½	9½	− 4½
24¾	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		27	24	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		30	17¼	17	17	− ⅜
16⅞	13½	A GnIns .60	8	31	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.80		5	24⅜	24	24⅜	
18¼	12	AmHois .80	5	24	17	16⅝	16½	− ½
37¼	32½	AmHome 1	22	666	35⅝	34⅞	35	− ½
37⅛	29½	AmHosp .34	23	154	35⅛	34¼	34⅜	− ⅝
4⅛	2½	Am Invest		116	4	3⅞	4	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	9	66	9⅛	9	9⅛	− ⅜
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	6	70	7½	7¼	7⅜	
7⅞	5¼	Am Motors		290	6⅛	6	6	
37⅜	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	50	36⅞	36⅝	36½	− ⅛
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	A Ship 1.07t	11	73	11⅜	11½	11⅝	− ½
27⅞	16¼	AmStand 1	11	104	27½	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅜
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		12	76	75⅝	75⅝	
8¼	6⅝	AmSterll .30	10	22	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1021	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	− ⅛
67½	55	AmT&T pf 4		42	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	− ⅛
45¼	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅜
47⅞	43¼	ATT pfA3.64		10	46⅛	46	46	
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	Ameron 1	5	41	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
9¼	5½	AmesD .10e	5	61	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1	9	91	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	− 1
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	12	72	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	51	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	42	94	31⅞	31	31⅛	− ⅜
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	15	11⅞	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
8⅞	4¾	Ampex Corp	20	95	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Amrep Corp		37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	14	41	40⅞	40⅞	− ⅛
41½	36⅛	Amsted	6	23	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
8	5⅜	Amtel .22	7	25	7⅞	7	7	− ⅛
26½	17⅝	Anacond .60		7109	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	− ⅛
30⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	27	29⅞	29	29¼	
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	20	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	56	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Anixter .16	6	19	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
12⅞	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Apache .50	8	27	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
28⅜	23⅝	Apco Oil	172	65	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		62	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
17¾	13½	APL Corp 1	6	43	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅞	APL pfC1.06		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅜
74⅞	68	ApPw pf7.40		z4000	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ½
4⅞	2⅞	Appld Mag	19	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	17	19	58	57⅛	57⅜	
18⅜	9¾	ArcataN .44	8	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
27¾	21⅞	ArchDan .20	12	105	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
6	3⅝	Arctic Entr	22	32	5	4⅞	5	
3½	2	Aristar		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅞	15⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	44	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
110	103½	AriPpf 10.70		z1100	108	107	108	+ ½
8½	6	Arkbest .35r		9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	− ⅛
25	21¼	ArkLGs 1.70	7	36	24½	24	24	− ½
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		40	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
35⅞	26⅝	Armco 1.60a	9	120	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		45	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
52	44⅛	Armr pf4.75		z20	47⅞	47½	47½	+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .80	23	267	32⅛	32	32	− ⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Arvin .13e	16	74	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
33	24⅝	ASA Ltd .80		829	24⅛	23⅞	24	− ⅜
20	13⅝	Asarco .60	21	222	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	− ½
25⅞	19⅞	AshlOil 1.70	6	145	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
40	33⅞	AsdDrG 1.40	14	31	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	8	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
14½	8½	Athlone .60	5	46	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
4½	1⅞	Atlco Mtg		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	17⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	9	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
99½	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	272	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	− ⅛
65	54⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		45	59⅞	59	59	− ⅛
5	3⅞	Atlas Corp	14	259	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	ATO Inc .24	6	88	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
65⅜	54	AutData .40	30	20	63	62½	62½	− ½
7½	4⅛	Autmind .20	6	31	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Avco Corp	3	136	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅜
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		8	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	
29⅝	23⅝	AveryPd .30	50	15	25⅛	25¾	25⅞	− ½
13⅝	7⅜	Avis Inc	8	37	11	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	9	253	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	− ¼
99	53	Avnet pf2.50		1	97½	97½	97½	− 1½
44⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	18	478	42⅞	41⅛	42	− ½
		B - C						
29⅞	18⅞	BabckWil 1	8	67	29	28	28⅛	− ⅝
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	7	58	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
12¼	8⅜	Bakerin .24	9	33	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
54	41	Bakrintl .42	13	167	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	8½	BaldDH .60	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	18¾	Ball Cp .70	7	18	22	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	11	42	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅝
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	58	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
16½	12⅝	BanCa 1.15e	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
32⅞	24⅝	Bandag .05e	18	62	25⅛	25	25	− ½
8⅛	4⅛	Bangr Punt	3	46	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	22	32½	32⅛	32⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	3	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
35⅞	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	46	35	34⅛	34⅜	− ⅝
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		8	27⅛	27	27	− ½
30⅞	26⅛	BarbOil 1.40		10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
18	13⅛	BardCR .22	15	25	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
25⅝	23¼	BatesMf .80	6	11	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
39⅞	29	BauschL .60	14	104	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
46⅞	38	BaxtLab .21	28	39	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅜
20⅞	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	5	20	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	BaykCig .24	25	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28	17	Bearing .40	12	15	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	149	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
28⅞	23⅞	Beckmn .28	18	26	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
42⅞	35⅜	BectDick .50	19	72	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	BeechA .75b	8	72	20¼	19¾	19⅞	− ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .28	4	197	15⅛	14¼	14⅞	− ⅜
19⅜	13⅜	BelcoP .60e	6	52	17½	17	17⅛	
20⅞	15⅞	Belden 1.20	9	2	18½	18½	18½	
11¼	7	BeldHe .30b	10	27	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
25½	15	Bell How .84		199	24	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅛
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	11	101	58	57½	58	+ ½
23⅝	17⅝	BenflCp 1.25	7	78	23	22⅝	22⅞	
52½	45	Benef pf4.50		z10	50½	50½	50½	
58⅝	46½	Benef pf4.30		4	55½	54⅞	54⅞	− ⅛
28½	25½	Bnfl 5of 2.50		z40	26	26	26	
4⅛	1⅝	BenfStd Mtg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Benguet B	7	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Berkey Pho		47	4⅞	4½	4½	− ⅛
37	15⅞	Best Prod	17	225	38½	36⅝	37⅝	+ 1⅜
48	33	BethStl 2	8	764	42⅞	42	42	− 1⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	715	72⅛	72	72¼	
28⅜	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	183	24⅞	23⅞	24	
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	10	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
48½	37⅝	BlueBell	9	441	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	− ½
4⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		22	5⅛	5½	5½	
29½	24⅝	Boeing 1	8	101	27⅜	26⅞	27	− ⅛
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	269	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅝
25⅝	21	BkMont 1.60	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	10	72	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
29⅞	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	85	29⅜	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	8	19	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
91¾	81½	BosE pf8.88		z170	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅜	Braniff .20	12	741	12⅞	11⅞	12	− ⅞
19⅝	15¾	BraunCF .50	6	11	17¾	17½	17½	
56½	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	19	8	54⅞	54½	54½	− ⅛
79	66⅝	BristMy 1.80	16	267	73	72½	72½	− 1⅛
48⅞	43⅜	BristM pf 2		1	46	46	46	+ ½
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
35⅝	25⅞	BrkwGl 1.20	8	70	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	− 1⅛
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	x32	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		6	7⅝	7½	7½	
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	20	56	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	111	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		35	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
27⅝	18	BucyEr .56	16	195	25⅞	25	25	− ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	BuddCo .80	9	31	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
6	5	BudCa pf.60		20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	7	5	24	23½	23½	− ½
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		15	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		43	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
34	27⅛	BurlInd .20	15	71	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
40⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	77	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅛
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	Burndy .88	13	8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
108	83⅞	Burrghs .68	25	223	103	102½	102⅝	− ⅜
4½	2	CabCab For		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	⅛
29⅜	18⅞	Cabot Cp .97		26	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	9	145	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	9	16¼	16	16¼	
15¼	10¼	Callahn .60r	18	16	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅞	1¼	Camrn Brn		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
27½	13⅛	CamcRL .60	16	105	22½	21⅞	22⅛	− ⅛
35⅞	31¾	CamSp 1.36	12	34	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
42	43¼	CanSouRy 3	13	z833	86	80	85	+ 44
17⅞	13	CdnPac .86e	7	100	16⅞	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	CanalR 1.10	9	3	11	11	11	− ⅛
52⅞	42¼	CapCdts .20	15	52	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	− ½
24⅛	19⅝	CapHold .40	11	47	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		42	2	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛
65⅛	48½	Carbor 1.70	8	289	63½	63	63⅛	− ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Carling OKe		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Carlisle .88	13	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		12	6	6	6	
21⅞	19⅛	CaroPw 1.60	8	95	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅝	26⅛	CarP pf2.67		13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	76	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	CarrCp .52	45	288	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅝
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
25½	22	CartHaw .90	14	158	24⅛	23¼	23⅜	− ⅜
42⅞	38	CartHw pf2		1	41½	41½	41½	− ⅝
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	17	26	8	7⅞	8	
11	8⅛	CascNGs .92	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅝	15⅛	Cas tlCk .80b	7	60	16⅝	16	16⅛	− ⅝
91½	69⅛	CaterpTra 2	12	283	80⅞	80⅛	80⅜	− ⅛
59	46⅛	CBS 1.66	12	78	53	52⅝	53	
2⅝	1⅛	CCI Corp		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
19⅞	15⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	4	17	17	17	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	15	260	51½	50¾	51	− ⅝
52	46¼	Celn pfA4.50		2	49	49	49	
14	7⅞	Centex .12	29	45	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ¼
19	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	
18⅜	16	CenIlILt 1.60	10	23	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
31½	27½	CnILt pf2.87		z600	29	28	29	+ ¼
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅞	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.20	8	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
22⅞	18⅞	CenLaE 1.28	8	15	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
15¼	14	CenPw 1.34	8	18	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
18⅝	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	898	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	− ⅛
18	14¼	CenSoya .60	8	41	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	− ⅛
23⅛	19⅞	CenTel 1.36	9	559	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
24⅝	19¼	CenDat .10e	16	29	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
22	15	Cert-teed .65	16	153	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	− ¼
27⅝	21½	CessnaAir 1	11	28	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	18	Champint 1	14	115	25⅛	24⅞	25	− ⅜
62	55	Chmi pf5.50		z20	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
28⅜	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		71	25⅛	24⅞	25	− ½
13⅞	11⅝	ChamSp .64	10	64	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
5⅛	3⅞	ChartCo .06e	4	21	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
25⅞	21⅝	Charts NY 2	5	20	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	5	222	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
4	2⅞	ChaseT .83e		102	3⅛	3	3	
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	5	474	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
37⅞	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	64	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	− ⅜
50⅛	36	ChesVa 1.90	9	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	66	60	59⅞	59⅞	− ⅜
40	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	43	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅛
32⅞	16¾	ChiEall .65a	10	11	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
35⅜	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	19	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		x15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
9⅝	5	Chris Craft		32	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
10⅞	8	ChrsCft pf1		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
14¼	9¼	Chromal .78	7	33	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− 1⅛
21⅞	10⅝	Chrysler		375	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	− ⅛
9-16	11-64	Chrysler wt		165	5-32	⅛	⅛	− 3-64
4⅛	2⅞	CI Rlt Inv		49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
20¼	17⅞	CinnGE 1.64	10	33	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	99¼	CinG pf9.52		z50	100¼	100¼	100¼	
32	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	14	19	31½	31	31	− ⅛
34⅞	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	139	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
36⅛	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	630	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	− ½
46⅝	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	9	76	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
5	1¾	CitrSR 1.17e		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	12	103	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
22	16⅛	Cityln pf B2		18	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	10	Cityh pf1.10		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	45	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	− 1⅛
13⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	15	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅞	CLC Am .24	9	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
63⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	41	62⅞	62	62⅞	+ ⅜
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	15	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z10	117¼	117¼	117¼	− 3½
86	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z50	81½	81½	81½	− 1½
11	8½	viClev Pill		z10	10	10	10	− 1
14⅞	11¼	CloroxCo .52	12	289	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40	9	95	10⅜	10	10⅛	− ⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluetP pf1		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15½	8	CMI Inv Cp		59	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
8¼	5⅛	CNA Finl	13	157	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14	11⅜	CNA pfA1.10		35	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
12½	11	CNA I 1.68a		2	12	12	12	− ⅛
1⅜	¾	CNA Larw		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7	4⅛	CNA pf1.16k		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	CoastSl Gas	4	181	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		6	17⅛	17	17	
95¼	82	CocaCol 2.65	22	143	87⅛	86⅞	87	− ½
9⅛	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	14	117	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	ColcwBk .40	14	39	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Coleco Ind	563	15	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
31¼	26⅜	ColgPal .76	16	363	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
51½	46½	ColgP pf3.50		z100	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	− ⅛
15⅞	11¼	CollinAik .56	19	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
8½	4⅝	Collins Fd	10	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	20	ColPenn .50	9	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
25	20⅞	ColonlSt 1.45	7	6	24⅛	23⅞	24	
48⅛	28½	Collind 2	6	57	45	44⅞	45	
67	47½	Colt pf4.25		2	62½	62	62	− 1⅛
25¼	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅞	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	8	80	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
59⅞	56½	ColGs pf5.62		5	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	4	46	6⅞	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
25¼	21⅛	ColSOh 2.04	6	29	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Combd Com	10	59	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
41½	32¼	CombE 1.90	9	98	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
32	28	ComwE 2.40	18	124	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
31⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		85	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅛
27	25⅞	ComE pf2.37		83	26	25⅛	25⅛	− ½
23¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	20¼	ComE pf1.90		2	21	21	21	− ⅛
21⅝	19	ComE pf1.42		7	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
11⅞	8⅞	ComwO .22t		69	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
38⅛	18⅝	Compugrp	9	26	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	− ½
8	4	Comput Scl	15	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31⅝	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	82	28⅛	28	28	− ⅜
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	4	12	12	12	− ⅛
56⅝	37⅛	ConeMll 1.60	7	39	53	51⅜	51⅜	− 1⅞
19⅝	12⅝	Congolm .50	13	73	16¼	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	9	27	23½	23	23	− ⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	149	16½	16⅛	16½	
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		9	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	44	ConEd pf 5		3	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	− ⅜
47½	39½	CnE pfC4.65		z20	45	45	45	− ⅛
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	43	167	20¼	19⅞	20	− ⅜
62	56⅛	ConF pf4.50		3	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	
25¼	18½	ConFrgt .70	15	63	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	31	26⅛	25⅞	26	− ⅛
21⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	8	115	20¼	20	20⅛	
78	66⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z360	78	75	75	
75	63⅝	CnPw pf7.45		z1780	73	71	71	− ¾
85	75⅞	ConPow pf 6		7	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	+ ⅞
68⅝	60⅞	CnPw pf5.58		5	64½	64⅛	64½	+ ½
50	44⅝	CnPw pf4.52		z90	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	− 2⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z140	44	44	44	
9⅞	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		117	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
31½	26⅝	ContCan 1.80	9	82	29½	29¼	29¼	
8	5	ContCop .50		24	7⅛	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
13⅝	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z170	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
50⅞	43⅞	ContlCo 2.80	15	57	49½	49	49¼	− ¼
49½	35⅜	ContlCo 2.32	8	175	49¼	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅜
13½	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	17	x3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Contil Rlty		13	2⅛	2	2	
70⅛	59⅝	ContOil 2	10	105	67⅞	67	67	− ⅜
94	81½	ContOil pf 2		1	90½	90½	90½	− 1⅛
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	11	117	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
26¾	17⅝	Control Dat	11	251	25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅛
6	2⅛	CookUn .20t	37	7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
33⅞	31⅛	Cooperind n	18	34	31⅞	31½	31½	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	26	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	− ⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
25⅝	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		18	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1½	Cordura Cp		38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
66⅝	43⅜	CornG 1.12a	38	514	67⅜	66	67⅛	+ 1⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
10	6⅛	CowlesC .44	13	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36½	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	14	12	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅜
48½	42⅜	CPCInt 2.30	9	39	43½	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
78⅝	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	36	68⅛	67⅜	67⅜	− ½
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	14	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	85	25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅛
42⅝	35½	CrockN pf 3		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
15½	10½	CrompK .80	11	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	10	183	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
69	51⅞	CroHl pf3.35		5	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	51	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	14	155	45⅛	45	45⅛	− ⅛
26½	14⅞	CTS Co .60	14	52	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	− ⅜
10⅞	7⅛	Culligan .40	9	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	19⅝	CummEng 1		25	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	10	2	9	9	9	
12	11	Currinc 1.88		11	11½	11⅛	11½	− ⅛
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	8	95	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅜
40⅛	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	49	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
27⅞	15⅞	CyclopsCp 1		135	27⅞	21⅞	27½	+ ½
30⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	11	5	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
		D						
11⅞	8⅛	Damon .28		20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	DanRiv .10e		51	11	10⅞	11	− ⅛
24½	20⅝	DanaCp .76	10	65	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
41	27½	DartInd .64b	11	15	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
41⅞	32¼	DartInd pf 2		9	39⅝	39	39	− ⅞
55⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	36	101	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅝
17¼	10⅝	Dayco .50b	6	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	DaytHud .84	10	113	33⅛	32⅝	33	− ⅜
19⅞	17⅛	DaytPL 1.66	8	47	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
21⅝	10	DeanW .50e	5	112	16⅝	16	16	− ⅝
70⅞	51⅜	Deere 1.90	10	217	63⅝	62⅛	63	− ½
13⅝	12½	DelmaP 1.20	9	65	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	36	24⅛	24	24⅛	− ⅛
44⅞	37	DeltaAir .60	23	77	43⅜	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅜
7⅝	4	Deltona Crp		30	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	51	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22	15⅛	DennMt pf 1		2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅞	Dennys .32a	13	108	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	− ⅛
34⅞	27⅛	Dentsply .80	16	2	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜	
24	15⅞	Deseret .25	18	81	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	DeSoto .20	20	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	266	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z2000	73½	71	73½	+ ⅜
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z100	70	70	70	− 1
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
27⅞	25	DeE pfB2.75		33	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	11	9	16⅞	16½	16½	− ⅛
13⅝	9	Dial Finl .60	7	36	11½	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
42⅞	35⅜	Diamint 2	9	47	40	38⅝	38⅝	− 1⅛
22⅛	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
76⅞	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	247	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	
87⅞	60⅜	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	78⅛	78	78	
34⅞	24⅝	Dia pf D1.20		50	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	11	11	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	13	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	10	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
179⅝	135½	Digital Eqpt	37	150	173	172	172½	
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	7	58	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Dillngm pf2		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
37½	30	DillonCo .96	15	5	34½	34¼	34½	− ⅛
63	50⅝	Disney .12b	27	140	60¼	58⅞	59⅛	− 1
2⅜	1½	Diversfd In		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd mtg		74	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
17⅞	13	DrPepr .36	25	70	15⅞	15½	15⅝	− ⅛
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	12	103	39	38¼	38⅛	− ⅜
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	15	39	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	4	21½	21⅛	21½	
16⅞	13⅞	DorOliv .20e	6	3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
12	6⅝	Dorsey .10a	12	97	10½	10⅛	10½	− ½
60	44	Dover 1.40	11	20	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	− ½
114⅞	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	496	106	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	66	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
26	22½	Dravo .95	8	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
79⅝	62¼	Dresser 1.50	9	190	79⅝	77⅞	77⅞	− 1⅛
18⅝	16⅝	DrexBd 1.44		1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	DukeP 1.50	10	155	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z260	91½	91	91	− 1⅝
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z5030	87⅛	86	86	
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		19	28⅛	28	28	
33⅝	27	DunBrad 1	18	30	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Duplan Cp		46	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25a	27	274	146¼	144	144	− 3
62⅛	59½	duPnt pf4.50		3	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	125	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
30	27⅛	DuqL pf2.75		z630	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Dymoln .40	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		E						
30⅝	21⅛	E Systems 1	9	35	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
37	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	9	20	35	35	35	− ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	EastAir Lin		117	7½	7⅛	7½	− ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	EastGsF .80	8	114	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	− ⅛
38⅞	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	29	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Echlin .48	19	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
30	24⅝	EckrdJk .36	20	142	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	9	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	EG&G .14	15	279	16⅛	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	6	4	4	4	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7½	5	EMM pf 1k		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33½	15⅛	ElginN .10a	14	11	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	24	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	8	109	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
44⅛	30⅝	EltraCp 1.74	9	17	43½	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	133	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	43⅝	EmeryAir 1	27	12	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
15	8⅝	Emeryin .40	21	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	EMI Lt .19e	6	42	5	5	5	
14⅞	13⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	18	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	Em 4.7pf.47		z100	5½	5½	5½	
16	12	EmpGas .30	5	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
32	22⅝	Englhdm 1	8	157	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	79	23	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
108¼	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z200	108	108	108	+ ⅜
28	21⅛	Entex 1.20	7	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
30⅝	17⅞	Envirotech	11	145	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅞
29	21⅝	Equifax 2	11	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	6	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	EqutLf 2.34e	11	42	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
42	31¾	Esmark 1.52	8	43	41	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
8	4⅞	Esquire .32	14	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .32	10	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	− ⅛
49⅝	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	116	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅜
63⅞	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		3	55½	54⅝	54⅝	− 2
9⅝	5	Evans Prod	11	115	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	30	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅜
20	18⅞	Exclsr 1.76e		10	19⅞	19½	19½	
95⅛	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	595	93⅛	91⅝	91⅝	− 1⅛
		F						
8⅝	5½	Fabrge .40	14	38	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	FacetEnt wi		200	9½	9¼	9¼	
53¾	36⅝	FairCam .30	20	66	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Fairind .30	12	75	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
17	11½	FairmtF .68	10	178	17	16½	16½	− ⅛
18½	13½	Fairmt pf 1		17	18½	18½	18½	
13⅞	9	Fanstoel .40	13	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅛	Farah Mfg	13	124	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		178	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	8	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	65	40	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	14½	FedNMl .82	7	193	16½	16	16	
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	7	35	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− 1⅛
22⅞	16⅞	FPap pf1.20		2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	16	303	58	56⅝	56⅞	− 1⅛
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	11	7	34⅛	34	34	
13⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		41	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
5	3⅛	FidFin .64e	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	26	FideUn 2.40	6	2	30	30	30	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	7	54	19⅞	18⅞	19	− ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	FinSanB .28	6	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
14⅝	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	x256	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅞	12⅛	FstChar .61t	9	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	110	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅜
45	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	13	66	44⅛	44	44	− ½
14	10⅛	FstMiss .36	3	63	11½	11⅛	11½	
29	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	51	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅜
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅞	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	11	113	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	FstPa Mtg		8	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	10	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅞	FWisCp 1.76	7	6	20⅜	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	10⅛	FishFds .40	5	140	10⅞	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	9⅝	FishrScl .20	10	29	16	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅞	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	29	99	19⅝	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	9	33	17	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	15	24	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅞	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	18	19⅞	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
59½	50⅛	Flin pfA4.50		z150	59	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅞	16⅛	FlaE Const	10	5	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	4	15⅛	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅜	25⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	88	28⅞	28⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅞	23⅛	FlaPwL .56	7	232	24⅞	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅛	33⅛	FluorCp .40	10	51	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	19⅞	FMC 1	8	214	25⅞	25⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅝	31½	FMC pf2.25		5	37	36⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		3	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	10¼	FootcCB .90	8	7	13	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	23	543	56½	55⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	13⅝	ForMcK .92	6	38	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		7	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	[illegible]	FtDea 1.24a		7	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .64	13	28	35⅝	35½	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¾	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	18	27	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅞	27½	Foxboro .80	10	27	38	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	23¼	FrnklnM .60	14	132	32⅛	31⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	21½	FreepM .60	12	54	26⅝	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	11	37	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	4½	Fuqua Ind		70	8⅝	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
		G						
7⅛	5½	Gable Ind		6	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	10¾	GAF Cp .52	9	79	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	15⅞	GAF pf 1.20		25	20⅝	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅝	26⅝	GATX 1.60	9	100	31⅞	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	21⅝	GamSk .40	6	26	29⅛	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	20⅝	GamS pf1.75		6	27	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅞	32⅞	Gannett .72	20	5	37⅞	37⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	23⅞	GardDen .76	16	35	28	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅞	14⅝	Garfinkl .96	7	72	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	12⅞	Gas Svc 1.20	8	9	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅞	4⅞	Gateway In	4	33	7⅛	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	25	12	5⅞	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅛	Gemini Cap		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	11⅝	Gemini 1.20a		1	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	9⅛	GAInv 1.05e		56	10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
46⅛	35¼	GnAOil .80b	17	45	45¼	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		1	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	9⅝	GnCable .72	7	62	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	13⅞	GenCig 1.20	6	85	16⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	18½	G Chmco .54	8	x8	21⅛	21	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Talk with E.F. Hutton in Germany

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 30, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
345 Abby Glen	340	335	335	− 5
8945 Abitibi	$13	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
400 Acklands	$14	14	14	
3200 Agnico E	455	460	465	+ 5
850 Agra Ind	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3375 Alta Gas A	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
300 Algo Cent	$14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
200 Alliance B	360	360	360	
200 Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
874 Alco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5990 BP Can	$10⅛	10	10⅛	− ⅛
510 Banister C	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
2275 Bank N S	$39	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅛
10200 Baton B	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
10670 Bell Canad	$44⅞	44½	44⅝	
90 Bath Cop A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
3900 Block Bros	390	380	380	− 5
2100 Bovis Cor	93	93	93	+ 1
2900 Bralor Res	232	228	228	− 7
1300 Bramalea	$5⅛	$5¾	5⅝	− ⅛
6250 Brameda	199	195	195	− 1
400 Brenda M	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
2613 Bridger	435	425	430	
3070 BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
2361 Brunswk	490	490	490	
1900 Budd Auto	$7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
10 Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
1050 Cad Frv	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
2000 Cal Pow A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
6110 Camflo	10	$9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
300 Campau A	485	485	485	− 10
13100 C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
150 C Pakrs C	$22⅞	23	23⅛	
1100 Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
255 CGE	$23	27⅛	27⅛	
6975 CI Bk Com	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	
2041 Cdn Tire A	$47⅛	48	47	− 1½
300 C Uttles	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1373 Cassiar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
6709 Celanese	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
1950 Chieftan D	$9⅞	9	9	− ⅛
300 CHUM	8	8	8	
9500 Coch Will	33	33	33	− 1
300 C Holiday	310	310	310	− 5
1500 Con Bldg	255	250	255	− 2
2000 Con Distrb	280	275	280	
2725 Cons Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
2200 Conwest	380	370	370	− 10
150 Craigmt	$5⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
500 Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
2057 Cyprus	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17401 Denison	$58	57⅛	58	
3200 Dicknsn	$5⅝	5	5⅛	
2070 Dofasco A	$26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
8050 Dom Stcre	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	− ⅛
300 D Textle A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
890 Du Pont	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
1615 Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1122 East Mal	205	205	205	− 10
100 Emco	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
2700 Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
1597 Falcon	$37⅛	37⅛	41	− 2⅛
100 Fed Ind A	$5	6	6	+ ⅛
1500 Francana	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
42900 Gnc Mascf	160	145	150	− 6
2100 Gibraltar	7⅛	$7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
170 Goodyear	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
200 Grandoc	160	160	160	+ 2
1055 Gt Oil Sds	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
2485 GL Paper	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
174 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
214 Hombro C	265	255	265	− 5
255 Harlequin	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
1750 Hawker S	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
8514 Hayes D A	$7⅛	6½	6⅞	− ⅛
800 H Bay Co	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
330 Hur Erl A	$23½	23⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
520 IAC	$18⅛	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Indusmin	$8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4325 Int Mogul	263	251	[illegible]	[illegible]
4057 Inter Pipe	$13	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000 Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 Jannock	$6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7450 Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600 Kaps Tran	220	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
700 Kelsey H	$10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
506 Kerr A A	$11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2000 Kotfler A	440	430	[illegible]	[illegible]
2677 Labatt A	$16⅝	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Lab Min	833	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1330 LOnt Cem	410	405	[illegible]	[illegible]
1055 LL Lac	150	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
70 Lob Co B	465	465	[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Loeb M	310	305	[illegible]	[illegible]
208 Mclan H A	$9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17400 MB Ltd	$21⅛	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2500 Madsen	52	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
2050 M Lf Mills	$28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
7000 Matgmi A	$17⅛	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
8605 Moore	$49⅛	47⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Nat Trust	$15	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
7753 Norcen	$12⅛	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900 Nowsco W	$14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 OSF Ind	380	380	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Orchan A	260	260	[illegible]	[illegible]
15000 Oshawa A	$5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
10500 Pamour A	345	310	[illegible]	[illegible]
4900 PanCan P	$21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2800 Patino N V	$21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
401 Petrofina	$21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
550 Pine Point	$32⅛	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919 Placer	$23⅛	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
6850 Que Sturg	112	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
7000 Rayrock	67	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
61 Redpath A	$23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
225 Reichhold	$27⅛	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
3504 Revenu Prp	77	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Rothman	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2716 Shell Can	$16⅛	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
800 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
1150 Siebens	$12⅛	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
10150 Simpsons	$6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
580 Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Slater Stl	$8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
530 Talcorp	$7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1425 Southm A	$25¼	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900 St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5817 Stelco A	$28½	28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 Steep R	200	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
4650 Sundale O	370	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9000 Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
764 Teck Cor A	420	410	[illegible]	[illegible]
5800 Teck Cor B	325	300	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Tex Can	$28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
610 Thom N A	$13½	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
6968 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1641 Tor Star B	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
21000 Traders A	$13½	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2950 Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
26129 TrCan PL	$11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
535 Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
4620 UGas A	$8	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400 Union Oil	$10	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2000 U Keno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22175 U Siscoe	$8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400 Upper Can	121	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
700 Van Der	370	370	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Vestgron	$12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2500 Voyager P	$12⅛	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Weldwood	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400 Westburne	$11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
40000 West Mine	345	330	[illegible]	[illegible]
850 Westmhse	$24	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
6330 Weston	$18	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9000 Wiltroy	115	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Woodwd A	$19½	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
940 Yk Bear	242	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
700 Yukon C	150	148	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 1,880,4[illegible] shares

Currency Rates

March 30, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6040	5.1570	105.72*	57.57*	31.55y	—	6.2940*	103.72*	44.2650*
Brussels (c)	39.035	74.82	15.247	8.23	4.633*	14.515	—	15.3395	6.442
Frankfurt	2.5290	4.8633	—	54.38	3.023x	94.50	6.565	99.98	41.93
London (a)	1.9160	—	4.8653	8.94[illegible]	1.615	5.1585	74.50	4.8645	11.6075
Milan	844.25	1615.60	331.35	180.41	—	312.61	21.615	331.20	139.095
Paris	4.7125	8.96125	183.725*	—	5.5730x	172.825*	11.0533*	183.650*	77.200*
Zurich	2.5407	4.8683	99.96*	54.40*	0.3006*	94.44*	6.53*	—	42.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0620; Escudo: 29.25; Israeli £: 7.82; Peseta: 67.095; Schilling: 16.275. Sw. krona: 4.4025; Yen: 299.75; Belgian financial franc: 41.035; Hong Kong £: 4.93.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices on March 30

	High	Low
172 Algoma	$ 24½	24⅛
1722 Bank Mont	$ 15½	15⅛
3600 Basic Res	$ 10	9⅞
1905 Bombard	280	280
455 Can Cement	$ 11⅛	11
9950 Cdn Indust	$ 24	24
125 Canron c C	$ 20⅛	20⅛
7961 Con Bath	$ 37⅛	37⅛
2100 Fncl Col	270	265
412 Imasco	$ 36⅛	36⅛
300 Iveco	$ 9⅛	9⅛
253 Power Co	$ 10⅛	10⅛
400 Price Co	$ 14⅛	14⅛
2200 Royal Bank	$ 27⅛	27⅛
1378 Roy TrustA	$ 22⅛	22⅛
2600 Zellers	480	465

Total sales 496,194 shares.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS

Abbott Labs, Alan Grp, ApPw 7.40pf, Bets Prod, CanSouRy, Contl Bnkr, Contlll Co, CorngGlW, Data Genl, Gemb Skog, GtAtlPac, HousNGs wi, Instlco pfA, Jantzen Inc, JerC 11.36pf, NDAt 4.32pf, NoNG 4.84pf, Northrop Cp, Okla NGas

NEW LOWS

Albertsons, ASA Ltd, Bates Mfg, Chrysler wt, Coopertl n, Empire Gas, Fisher Fds, Haliburtn wi, Heul Intl, Kellogg Co

22nd March 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. $300,000,000

Five Year Loan

European Economic Community

managed by

European Banking Company Limited — Orion Bank Limited

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne — Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

provided by

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V — Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco Hispano Americano — Banco di Roma — Bankers Trust Company

The Bank of Nova Scotia — The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Société Anonyme — Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne — Barclays Bank International Limited — Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Commerzbank International S.A. — Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

Continental Bank (Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago) — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Lyonnais — Credito Italiano (New York Branch)

Dresdner Bank A.G. (London Branch) — Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V. — European Banking Company Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Hypobank International S.A.

Lloyds Bank International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Midland Bank Limited

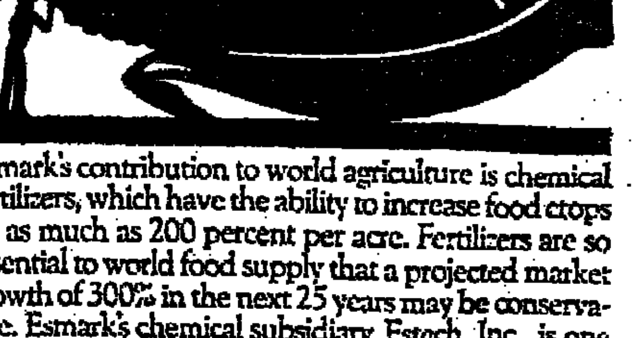
The Mitsubishi Bank Limited — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York (Brussels) — National Westminster Bank Group

Orion Bank Limited — The Royal Bank of Canada International Ltd (Nassau) — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — The Sumitomo Bank Ltd — The Toronto Dominion Bank — WestLB International S.A.

Agent
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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Esmark's contribution to world agriculture is chemical fertilizers, which have the ability to increase food crops by as much as 200 percent per acre. Fertilizers are so essential to world food supply that a projected market growth of 300% in the next 25 years may be conservative. Esmark's chemical subsidiary, Estech, Inc., is one of five growth companies involving Esmark in food, fuel, fertilizers, financial services, and family products. Write for information. Esmark, Inc., Dept. CFR, 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 30

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	3⅜	GenDevelpt	5	72	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenDynam	7	178	53⅜	52¾	52½—	½
[illegible]	45	GenEl 1.60	17	396	53	52⅜	52½—	¼
[illegible]	27	GenFd 1.50	12	30	30⅛	29⅞	30	
20⅛	15⅝	GenHost	18	7	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
14⅞	10½	GenHost pf .60	4	15	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gen Instru	28	165	11⅛	11	11¼—	⅛
21	14⅞	GenMed .20	11	32	18⅛	17½	17¾—	⅜
34⅜	28⅞	GenMills .68	16	80	29⅞	29¼	29⅞—	⅛
70⅜	57⅜	GenMot 2.40e	16	752	69⅞	68⅞	69 +	⅛
53½	46⅝	GMot pf3.75		x5	52	51¼	51¼—	1¼
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	102	75	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	145	18½	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
11⅝	7⅞	GenRefr .40	4	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
45⅛	34⅜	GnSignal .84	13	6	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜—	¼
5⅜	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
28⅜	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	239	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
23⅜	18	G Tire 1.10b	8	60	21⅞	21½	21½	
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		46	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
24⅛	18⅝	Genstar .20	6	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
41⅝	36⅞	GenuPts .76	21	20	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	½
56	42	GaPac .80b	22	190	53⅞	53⅜	53½—	⅜
79⅜	69	GaPw pf7.80		z368	77⅞	75⅞	77⅞+	1⅝
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		48	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	9	23⅞	23¼	23¼—	⅛
177⅛	153⅞	GettyO 1.50e	11	71	161⅞	161	161 +	1
12⅞	10⅛	GiantPC .90	13	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
15	9⅛	GibrFin .58f	6	30	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝—	¼
10⅛	5⅛	GiddLew .40	6	119	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛
14½	9⅛	GiffdHill .52	10	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	½
35⅞	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	263	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Ginos Inc	10	93	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Gleason Wk		62	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
11⅝	6⅞	Global Mar	16	54	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
32⅜	20⅞	GlobeUn 1a	6	11	28⅝	28	28 —	⅝
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	7	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	GoldWtF pf		13	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅜	18	Goodrh 1.12	16	61	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	716	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
[illegible]	12⅞	GorJwlA .22	8	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
32⅞	26⅝	GouldIn 1.36	7	67	29⅞	29	29 —	½
[illegible]	20⅝	Gould pf1.35		4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
33⅞	26⅝	Grace 1.70	6	224	29⅞	29	29⅜—	⅛
30⅞	23⅛	Grainger .30	21	46	30¼	30	30 —	½
15⅞	10⅝	GrandUn .80	9	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17⅞	10¼	Granitvl .80	7	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
19⅝	13⅝	GrayDrg .60	6	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
15	10⅝	GtAtlPac		871	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
24⅛	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	5	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
17⅞	14⅝	GtNofr 1.25e	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
71	42¼	GtNorN .80	10	18	64⅛	63¼	63⅜+	⅛
32⅜	25⅜	GtNN pf1.60		43	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	11	44	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
30⅛	21⅜	GtWest Unit	3	22	27½	27	27½+	⅝
20⅜	18⅛	GtWn pf1.88		4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
18¼	15⅞	GrGiant 1.08	4	26	16½	16	16½	
10⅛	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	99	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛—	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		57	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
3¾	1⅞	Grolier Inc		9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅝	14	Grumm .60a	5	10	16½	16⅛	16½	
15⅞	9⅛	Guardin .20	12	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
3½	1½	Guard Mtg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	GlfLfHld .56	8	32	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2½	2½	2½	
25⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	557	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜—	½
18⅜	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	98	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜—	⅝
[illegible]	18	GfR pf87.20		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	12⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	167	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
60	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z20	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
56	49	GlfSU pf4.52		z50	52	52	52 —	1
55⅜	48⅜	GlfSU pf4.40		z170	54	53⅞	54 +	2
26⅞	21	GlfWn .40b	5	507	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞—	⅜
8⅛	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		102	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
102⅜	76	GlfW pf 3.87		1	96	96	96	
47½	35⅞	GlfW pf2.50		3	47½	47⅛	47⅛—	¼
6⅜	3½	Gulton Ind	12	18	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
17⅛	14⅝	HallFB .60	12	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
166	133⅜	Hallbtn 1.60	18	142	161	149	149⅞—	⅜
51⅜	50⅜	Hallbrtn wi		7	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜—	¼
23⅛	16⅜	HamrlP 1.20	9	19	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Hammond		7	6	6	6 +	⅛
7⅛	5	Handimn .40	14	38	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
30½	23½	HandyHar 1	5	16	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
22	14⅝	HanesCp .76	7	87	20	19⅞	19⅞—	1⅛
60½	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	12	46	56⅛	56	56⅛+	⅛
26⅜	22⅜	HarBrJ 1.32	7	29	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞—	½
9½	6⅝	Hardees	16	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40½	28	Harnish 1.40	5	102	35	34⅞	35 —	1½
14⅞	12⅛	Harrah .26a	9	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
47⅜	32⅜	Harris 1.40	13	15	45⅜	45	45 —	1
27⅛	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	7	35	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	HartSMx .60	14	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	HarteHk .45	8	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
17⅛	15⅞	HattSe. 1.44a		10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
24	22⅛	HawiiEl 1.76	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1	8	5	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	16	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
17	12⅛	Hecks .16	9	66	16½	15⅝	16½+	⅜
17⅛	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	17	117	15⅝	15	15⅜+	⅜
12⅛	9	HelmBr .52	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
51⅜	46⅜	Heinz 1.35	11	10	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
32	28⅛	Heinz pf1.70		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Helene Curt	8	2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	Hellerint .84	10	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	8	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
2	1⅜	Hemisc Cp		9	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅜	6⅝	Hemlnc .60e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
35	27⅞	Hercules .80	45	359	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝—	⅜
23⅛	18⅛	HershyFd 1	9	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
23⅜	17⅞	Hesston .80	7	38	23	22⅜	23	
25⅜	22⅞	Hestn pf1.60		5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	17	50	54⅞	54	54⅞+	⅛
117⅛	93⅛	HewltPk .30	37	67	113⅞	113	113 —	⅜
7⅛	4⅛	High Voltg	18	66	7⅛	7	7	
20⅛	12⅛	Hillenbd .78	7	12	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
19⅛	14⅞	Hilton Hotel	14	54	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HMW Ind	8	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	HoernW .80	9	137	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Hoff Electrn	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20	14⅛	HolDay .40	[illegible]	1403	17⅝—	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
42⅛	32	Homestk 1a	18	263	39⅛	38⅛	39 +	¼
50⅛	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	14	278	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		13	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	HospAff .60t	8	2	14⅛	14	14	
29⅛	20⅛	HospCpA .24	10	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16	12⅛	HostIntl .36		40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Houdail .80a	6	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	HougMif .72	7	19	14	14	14	
13⅛	13⅛	HougFab .24	11	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	8	179	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44⅛	37⅛	HouF pf2.37		10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	114	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
62⅛	43⅛	HousNGas 1	12	34	59	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
29	28⅛	HousNGs wi		3	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HowJohn .24	13	184	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		4	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	HudsnA .80	14	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
22	14⅛	HudsnB .80	14	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HughHat .40	96	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
55⅛	33⅛	HughsTl .40	13	92	45	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	9	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	HuntCh .36	22	5	14	14	14	
25⅛	21	HuttnE n.60	6	80	23	22	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Huyck .40	23	37	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
[illegible]	8⅛	HydrAmt .36	8	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	7	249	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	ICInd pf3.50		10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ICN Pharm		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅛	26	IdahoP 2.8	11	70	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	IdealBasic 1	7	85	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
78⅛	58	Ideal pf4.75		23	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .26t	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21	IllPowr 2.20	10	634	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	⅛
20	18	ITW .50	22	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ImpiCpA .20	6	77	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
40⅛	35⅛	INA Cp 2.70	16	70	38⅛	38	38⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	INAIn 1.59a		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	IncCCu .60e		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	9⅛	IndianGas 2	8	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	107	IndiM pf 12		z70	110	109⅛	110 +	1⅛
22⅛	20	IndelPL 1.82	9	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	[illegible]	IndiNat 1.58	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	23	230	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
90⅛	78	IngerR 2.68	14	87	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛—	⅛
56	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		15	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	3⅛
65	47⅛	InldCon 1.80	10	7	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛+	⅛
52⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	11	418	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .44	8	66	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	8	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	15⅛	Insil pfA1.25		14	16	16	16 +	⅛
25	23⅛	Inspir Copo		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Instit InvTr		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	[illegible]	Interpon .32	7	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
43	38⅛	Interco 1.52	10	77	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intercil. Div	3	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
42⅛	35⅛	Intrlke nc 2	6	33	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
55⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	19	329	257⅛	253⅛	259⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	IntFlavF .32	38	149	25⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
42⅛	35⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	64	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IntMng .15e	7	131	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	IntMulti 1.50	7	24	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	IntNick 1.40a	13	85	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	14	795	72⅛	69⅛	70⅛—	2
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.68	9	245	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛—	⅛
59⅛	44	IntTT pfH4		2	54	54	54 —	⅛
53⅛	45⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
52⅛	42⅛	IntTT pfJ4		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		9	50	50	50 —	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		74	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	7	6	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
76	65	Intrpce pf 5		11	73	72⅛	73 +	1
26⅛	19⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	8	15	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅞	10⅝	IntraBcd .80	5	1	12½	12½	12½	
16½	14½	IntrsPw 1.45	9	15	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	7	42	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
30⅜	23⅝	IowaBf .30e	4	41	30¼	29½	30 —	½
14⅜	13¼	IowaEl 1.30	10	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
19½	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	8	23	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
23⅞	22½	IowaPwLt 2	7	25	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	
5⅜	3¼	Inco Hosp	72	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	19⅝	ITEImp .80	11	5	25⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
16⅞	8⅞	Itek Corp		17	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
12⅜	5⅜	ItelCorp .20	7	98	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
68⅛	60	ITTSvc pf 4		2	66⅛	66	66 +	½
13⅛	9⅝	IUIntl .85	5	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
35	26¼	IUInt A		1	29	29	29	
21⅞	13⅜	Jantzen .80	7	36	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
10⅛	8⅝	JapanF .91e		103	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
31½	27	JeffPilot .72	11	82	27⅝	27¼	27½—	⅜
119	110⅝	JeC pf 13.50		z300	119	119	119 +	½
108⅛	100⅛	JerCen pf11		z160	108	107½	108 +	1½
80	69½	JerCe pf7.88		z50	77½	77½	77½+	½
24	9½	JewelC 1.20	9	36	23	22¾	23 +	½
8	4½	Jewelcor		33	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
46⅛	36⅛	JimWalter 1	11	132	42	41½	41⅝—	¼
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		10	46½	46	46 —	1
12½	10⅜	JimWlt pf 1		z20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
18⅛	16	JHanS 1.50e		38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22¼	19⅛	JHanI 1.88e		3	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
31⅜	23	JhnMan 1.20	16	103	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛—	⅜
96½	82	JohnJn .80a	28	71	89⅞	88⅞	88⅞—	⅞
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .80	11	17	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
19⅜	13⅝	JonLogn .50	14	32	17⅞	17½	17½+	⅛
54	51	JonLaupt 5		z60	53	52⅞	53 +	1
37	27½	Jorgen 1.60	4	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
24⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	9	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
43⅜	32⅜	JoyMfg 1.10	11	119	41⅝	41	41	
4⅞	1⅞	Justice Mtg		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
68⅝	57	Kai 57pf4.75		1	67½	67½	67½—	1
8⅞	5⅞	KaisCem .50	35	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
19	14½	KaneMill .24	4	6	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
24⅜	21	Kneb .90b	7	25	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
27⅞	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	¼
54	52	KCPL pf4.50		z30	52	52	52 +	1
23⅞	15	KC Soutn 1r	7	4	21	20¾	21	
19⅛	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	19	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
17	14⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
19⅛	16	KanPLt 1.60	8	14	18⅜	18¼	18¼+	⅛
9⅞	6½	Kaufm Brd		264	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
11	7⅜	Kawecki Brl		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCp 2.0	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	24	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
24¼	20½	Kellogg 9.0	14	155	20½	20	20⅛—	⅜
17⅛	12	Kellwood 8.0	7	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
35⅞	30⅛	Kennct 11.5e	51	547	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜—	½
22⅜	20	KyUtil 1.80	6	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
20⅛	13	KerrGls 4.0	8	59	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
78⅜	60⅜	KerrMcGe 1	14	94	70⅞	70	70⅜+	¼
20⅜	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	5	9	20	19¾	20 +	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	109	26½	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
47	43¼	Kidde pfCwi		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	¼
47½	36⅛	KimbCl 180.	10	946	42⅛	41½	41½—	½
12	8⅝	KingDSt 50.	11	49	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo 90.	20	11	16⅜	16¼	16¼—	⅛
52⅛	29	KLM Airlin.		2	43⅛	43	43⅛—	⅛
37½	28⅝	KnigtRid 6.2	18	x23	36¼	36⅛	36¼	
12⅞	8⅛	Koehring	18	47	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
32½	28	Koeh pf275.		1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
59	35⅝	Koppers 14.0	10	207	51	50	50 —	1
6⅞	3¼	Koracrp Ind	8	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
46	41⅝	Kraftco 212.	9	47	44⅛	43½	43⅝—	¼
39⅛	31¼	KresgeS 24.	22	1637	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞—	1⅜
14⅝	10	Kroehler Mf		7	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
20⅛	17⅝	Kroger 136.	8	72	19⅞	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Kysor 20	36	18	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
19⅝	17½	LacGas 165.	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	2	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
15	12¼	LaneBry 72	9	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg 3.2	7	61	9⅝	9⅜	9½—	⅛
31⅜	23⅜	LearS pf22.5		6	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛—	½
34	27½	Leaswy 7.0 b	10	4	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	LeedsN 50.	10	23	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
17½	12	Leesona 60.	7	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16⅞	10¼	LehPCt 8.14	[illegible]	3	1	[illegible]	13¼	⅜—
16⅝	10¼	LehPCt .80	15	34	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		91	12⅛	12	12⅛	
7⅜	4⅛	Lennar Crp	246	208	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Lenox 8.4	12	3	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
10⅛	8¼	LesFay 4.0b	8	28	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12	LevFin 7.6a		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
52½	39⅝	LeviStra .0	7	5	[illegible]	388	0½—	¾
52⅜	39⅜	LeviStra .80	7	83	51⅜	50½	50½—	¾
8½	4	Levitz Furn		280	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp	9	18	4⅝	4½	4⅛	
32	21⅛	LOF 1.20	15	98	31⅜	30⅞	31	
8¼	6⅝	LibbMcNL	10	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
17	9½	LibrtyCp 4.0	6	6	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Liberty Loan		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
36⅛	29½	LiggMy 25.0	8	22	32⅞	32⅜	32½—	⅛
90	82	LiggM pf 7		z10	84	84	84	
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	21	102	53⅞	53½	53⅝—	½
30	26	LincNat 16.0	12	79	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
59⅝	52½	LincNt pf 3		2	54½	54½	54½	
18⅛	16	LincPl 17.6a		15	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
4	1⅛	Lionel Corp	13	86	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	
17	6⅝	Littonin 1&t.	18	429	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
22½	9	Litton pfc pf		1	21	21	21	
42	27	Litn cv pf 3		6	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛+	⅜
20⅛	16⅛	Litton pfB 2		6	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
12¼	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	517	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
31¼	21	Loews 120.	6	94	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6½	LomaFin 4.0	9	43	8⅝	8½	8⅛+	⅛
17½	14	LomM 22.2e	12	112	15⅝	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	11	57	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
18	15⅝	LnglsLt 150	7	492	17½	17	17¼	
80½	70	LIL pf 575.		2	76	76	76	
121½	112	LIL pfN 13		z150	119	119	119	
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 24.7		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
83	68½	LongDrg 80.	29	5	81	80	80 —	1
12⅝	8⅛	Loral Corp	8	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	22	LaLand 112.	10	205	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	
18	12	LaPacif 2.8	25	129	16⅜	16	16⅛—	⅛
25	21⅝	LouisGs 18.8	8	15	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst 4.0		63	17	16½	16⅞—	
16½	10⅛	LTV Corp	13	75	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
44⅛	37	Lubrizol 1	17	41	39⅜	38¾	38⅞—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	LuckyS 6.8b	11	44	15	14⅞	14⅞	
9	6¼	Ludlow 40.		17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅛	22	LukenSt 160.	6	12	26⅛	26	26 —	¼
24⅛	13⅛	LykesYng 1	4	110	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
47⅛	28⅛	Lykes pf25.0		25	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	⅜
8⅛	4	LynCSys 20	17	23	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
12	8⅛	MacAF 6.0b	7	20	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MacDonal	4	115	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke 30.	8	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macmill 25.	7	99	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15¼	11⅝	Mcmi pf12.0		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
38⅛	26⅝	Macy 12.0	8	62	37	36⅜	36⅜—	⅛
11⅛	9½	MadisFd 6.0		95	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	MagicCf 32.		101	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	⅛
31⅛	21⅝	Mallory 1	60	9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
27½	21⅛	MalHyde 5.6	13	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin 05e.		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
37⅛	29	MfrHan 180	7	114	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
41⅛	34⅛	MAPCO 90.	14	13	38	37⅛	37⅛—	
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	109	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
52	41¼	MaratO 18.0	12	326	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
35⅛	28	Marcor 1	10	672	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
71⅛	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		19	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Maremt 5.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
21⅛	17⅛	Maremt .50	9	168	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
13⅛	11	MarMid .80	9	92	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
15¼	11⅛	MarionL .52	11	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
50⅛	28⅛	Marley 80	14	8	46	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Marqtte 4.0a	8	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
19⅛	15	Marriot 3.7f	23	145	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
61⅝	57⅛	MrshMc 1.80	19	192	53	52⅛	53 —	⅛
25⅛	22	MarshF 1.24	11	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MartMa 13.0	9	292	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
27¼	17	MrldCup 60.	10	42	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
30	23⅛	MascoCp .20	20	70	27⅛	27	27 +	⅛
25¼	19	Masonite 5.4	27	17	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
37¼	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	336	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	MasM 117e.	10	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	MasIn 10.3e		26	11	10⅛	11	
21⅛	19¼	MatsuE 2.8e	20	19	21	21	21 —	⅛
62	41⅛	MayDSt 16.8	12	211	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	11	4	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Mays JW	98	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
39	31⅛	Mayig 13.6a	20	42	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MBPX 4.0a	5	6	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
79⅛	65	MCA Inc 2	6	34	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	McCord 1	8	4	23	23	23	
49⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	126	43	42⅛	43 +	⅛
65	57⅛	McDonalds	29	71	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛+	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	McDonD 44.	8	166	18⅛	17⅛	18 —	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	McGEd 120.	12	68	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
17	12⅛	McGrwH 6.4	11	91	15	15	15	
48⅛	38⅛	McIntyr 5.0e	9	z100	46	46	46 —	1
31⅛	20⅛	McKee 18.0	8	22	38⅛	38	38 —	⅛
52	36⅛	McLean 80.	10	14	46⅛	46	46⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 16.0	20	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil 8.0	10	15	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
31¼	18	MeadCp 12.0	10	41	28⅛	28½	28⅛—	⅛
53⅛	35⅛	Mea pfA28.0		1	58⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
25⅛	17	Medusa 14.0	14	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	8	24	5	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	MelvleSh 68	13	66	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Menasc 35.r	4	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
64⅛	52⅛	MercStr 8.0	12	4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	⅛
75⅛	65	Merck 14.0	25	439	74⅛	73⅛	74 —	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Meredith 7.0	8	15	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛

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33⅜	14½	MerrLyn 8.0	11	689	30½	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
29	19	MesaPet .10	20	110	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
33½	24½	MesP pf1.60		14	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
11⅝	9¼	Mesabi 1.15e	9	48	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15¼	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	30	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
22⅛	15	Metrom .60	10	93	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
17⅞	11⅜	MGIC In .10		227	14⅞	14⅛	14½—	⅛
14	11⅜	MichGs 1.10	5	5	12⅛	12	12	
24¼	17½	MichTube 1	5	11	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
29	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
20	13⅝	Microw .29t	10	7	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
15	10⅝	MidCTl 1.05	9	444	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16¼	14⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	224	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
3	1⅝	MidInd Mtg		3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
25	18⅛	MidlRo 1.30	7	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29½	22⅜	MilesLb 1.28	9	31	26	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
17⅛	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	10	27	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	½
67⅛	54⅛	MinMM 1.45	28	488	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛—	⅝
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.45	7	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
15⅛	11⅛	MirroAl .96	10	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	8	MissnEa .28	9	x4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
35⅛	22⅛	MissRiv 1.40	6	77	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
30	17⅛	MoPac pf 1		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
26½	20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	1	22	22	22 +	⅛
13	9⅛	MoPSv .84b	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
57⅛	47⅛	MobilOl 3.40	7	276	57⅛	57	57⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Mobile Hom		65	4⅛	4	4⅛	
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	15	47	24⅛	23⅛	23½—	⅛
7⅛	3	Mohk Data		24	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
24	16⅛	MohcRub 1	5	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
28⅛	18	Molycrp .60	12	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16	Monrh 1.20a	[illegible]	4	7	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]
11⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	6	26	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	MonrEq .20	31	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
96⅛	76	Monsan 2.60	10	444	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	—⅛
30⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	1	28	28	28 +	⅛
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.27e		25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9	7⅛	MONY .76e	10	27	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
48⅛	29⅛	MoorMc .80	5	179	42⅛	40⅛	41⅛—	1½
62⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	263	60⅛	59⅛	60 —	⅛
26⅛	19⅛	MorrisKnu 1	6	9	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
4⅛	2½	MorseEl Pd		4	3	3	3 —	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	6	34	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	13⅛	MorNor .88	12	85	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
51	41⅛	Motorola .70	30	286	44⅛	43⅛	44	
40⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 1.72	14	35	39⅛	38½	38½—	1½
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	7	50	11⅛	10⅛	11	
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	10	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	64	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10	7⅛	MyersL .40		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
41⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	121	37⅛	37⅛	37½—	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .72	21	6	34	34	34	
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	8	36	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	½
15⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	42	19	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	13	72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	N Avia .67e		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14½	10½	NatCan .57	6	90	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
26½	21	N Can pf1.50		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
43⅛	32¼	N Chem .32	222	175	33½	33¼	33⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		9	5½	5⅛	5½	
49⅛	39⅛	NatDet 2.72	6	6	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	10	105	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
34	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	12	64	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Nat Homes		167	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	NatInd .30	4	91	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	NtInd pf1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	Nt MedCare	13	30	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
49	30⅛	N Pres 1.20a	8	34	47½	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
55⅛	39	Nat Semicn	33	177	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅛	N Svclnd .78	9	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18	12⅛	N Stand .96	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
54⅛	44⅛	N Starch .88	18	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
52⅛	37⅛	NatStl 2.50a	15	134	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4	Nat Tea		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	22½	Neotma 1.20	9	81	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	NCR Cp .72	10	231	28⅛	26	28⅛—	½
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	66	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17½	NevPw 1.50	6	3	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	⅛
24	21⅛	NevP pf2.30		z800	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
20⅛	19⅛	NEngEl 1.36	8	47	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	10	28⅛	27⅛	28 +	⅛
14⅛	11	Newhall .40	8	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	23	Newmt 16.0	14	125	28⅛	27½	27⅛—	⅛
27½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	444	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
97	85	NYSE pf8.80		z150	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
113⅛	104	NiM pf 14.75		z100	111	110½	110½	
107½	95⅛	NiM pf 10.60		z20	104½	104½	104⅛+	⅛
81⅛	72	NiaM pf7.72		z30	76½	76½	76½	
52⅛	44⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		z300	50	50	50 +	1⅛
39⅛	33⅛	NiaM pf 3.60		z300	37	34½	34⅛—	⅛
39	34⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
14	12	NiaShr 1.15e		33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	NL Ind 1	9	107	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	NLT Cp .64	8	164	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
81⅛	63⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	96	78⅛	77	77 —	1⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Norlin 1.25	6	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
38	29⅛	Norris 1.60	8	11	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
40⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	8	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32	19⅛	NoAPhi 1.20	10	29	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	8	53	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	192	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7½	5⅛	vlNoCen Ry		z120	5½	5	5 —	1⅛
24⅛	22⅛	NorlGs 2.12	7	20	24	23⅛	23⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	NolIG pf2.50		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	NindPS 1.40	9	120	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
45⅛	33⅛	NorNGs 2.76	6	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
75	70	NoNG pf5.60		z100	75	75	75	
28⅛	24⅛	NoStPw 1.94	5	40	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
105	95⅛	NSPw pf8.80		z240	102	101⅛	101⅛—	⅛
47⅛	44	NSPw pf4.[illegible]		z40	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
52⅛	45⅛	NSPw pf4.10		z1020	46	46	46 —	⅛
46	41	NSPw pf3.60		z200	42	42	42 +	⅛
38⅛	25⅛	NorTel .40	14	24	35	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	Northrp 1.20	7	194	31⅛	31	31⅛—	⅛
32⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	14	1178	28⅛	27⅛	28 —	1⅛
48⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	10	7	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	4	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cl 2	4	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 1.75	4	109	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
37⅛	14⅛	NwstInd wt		18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
101⅛	75	NwtIn pf4.20		3	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛+	1⅛
26⅛	25⅛	NwtP pf2.50		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10	NwMuL .95e	14	8	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	18	x2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
37	28⅛	Norton 1.70	9	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	NorSim .50b	11	205	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
54	45	NortS pf1.80		28	46⅛	46	46⅛—	⅛
30	14⅛	NucorCp .32	8	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
12⅛	7	NVF 2.45t	7	68	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oak Ind .40	23	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	OaklteP .92	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18	12⅛	OccidPet 1	6	316	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8	6⅛	OccidPet wt		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
57	45⅛	OccidPf pf 4		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
53⅛	45⅛	OccIP pf2.60		2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅛
24	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
21	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	OhioEd 1.65	9	67	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
110⅛	103	OhE pf 10.76		z50	109	109	109 +	⅛
111⅛	103	OhE pf 10.48		z30	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
50	44	OhEd pf4.44		z30	47	47	47 —	1
45	37⅛	OhEd pf3.90		z30	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
125⅛	112⅛	OhP pfA 14		z30	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	
123	115	OhP pf14		z100	119	119	119	
85	76⅛	OhPw pf8.48		z40	84	84	84	
12⅛	9⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8	27	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	57	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	55	31	31	31 +	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	5	32	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	7	12	13	13	13 +	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Opelika	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Orange .16b	12	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
43	35⅛	OtisElv 2.20	8	x175	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	3⅛
34⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.20	16	168	32⅛	32½	32⅛	
19	12⅛	OutletCo .80	6	6	18	18	18	
24⅛	19	OverntT .20	10	12	21⅛	20⅛	21 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	OvarSti .20b	4	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
57	42	OwenCn .85	19	x72	54⅛	54	54⅛+	⅛
63⅛	53⅛	OwenIll 1.58	18	104	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛—	⅛
95	83⅛	Ownll pf4.75		9	93	93	93	
25	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .53	7	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PacAS 1.20a		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	304	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	6	66	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	PacLumbr 1	16	68	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	38	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
21⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	77	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
88	72⅛	PacTT pf 6		z50	76	76	76	
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .20e	6	69	10⅛	10	10⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	PaiW pf1.20		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .25	6	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pamida .70e	9	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		997	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
35⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.10	7	43	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
15	8	Peprcll .66b	8	14	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PargasInc 1	10	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	6	21	22	21⅛	22	
31⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.12	10	25	31	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅝	14⅞	Payls nw .40	9	14	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
19⅝	14⅞	PeabGa .12e	18	30	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Penn Cent		612	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		24	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
60¼	47½	Penney 1.16	19	209	59⅞	58	58⅞—	⅜
63	48⅝	PaCo pf4.62		1	61½	61½	61½	
21⅝	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	40	20⅝	20	20	
111½	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z40	108½	108½	108½	
86	77	PaPL pf8.00		z30	83	83	83 +	1
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z140	50	50	50 —	¼
37⅞	27½	PennWlt 1.40	11	59	35½	34⅞	34⅞+	⅜
55¾	42	PenWl pf2.50		2	50½	50½	50½+	¾
26	21	PenWl pf1.60		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
30⅝	19½	Pennzol 1.20	10	459	29⅞	27½	29⅝—	⅛
38½	25½	Pennz pf1.33		2	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
38½	34⅜	PeopleGas 3	7	39	37	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
76½	69⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	17	58	73⅝	73¼	73¼—	½
27	20½	PerkElm .30	2	25⅛	25⅛			
28	24⅝	PET Inc 1.50	7	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
15	14	Petinc pf 1		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
16⅝	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	9	3	15	15	15 —	⅛
80	67⅞	PetrleSt 1.60	20	9	77½	77¼	77½	
25	20	Petrolan .60	7	13	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
23⅝	20½	Petrlm 2.55e		4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
31	26	Pfizer .84	14	340	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
45⅝	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	19	224	45⅛	43	43 —	2
17⅛	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	339	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
96½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z120	93	93	93 +	⅝
89	78	PhilE pf8.75		z80	86	85	86 —	½
80½	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z10100	77⅝	76	77⅝—	⅜
51	41½	PhilE pf4.68		z20	46⅛	46¼	46¼	
47	39⅛	PhilE pf4.40		z100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅜
46	33	PhilE pf4.30		z100	42½	42½	42½—	⅛
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	26	14¼	13¾	14 —	⅛
59⅝	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	15	314	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	
7⅞	3¼	Philips Ind		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11¼	6½	Philipind pf		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
58⅞	40½	PhilPet 1.60	12	301	54⅜	54⅛	54⅝—	¼
11⅛	7⅝	PhilVnH .40	30	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Pickwik .24e	10	26	21½	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
17⅜	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
8⅝	4⅞	Pier 1 Imprt		19	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
44¼	35½	Pilsbury 1	12	265	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛—	½
36⅝	27⅞	Pioner 1.20b	10	13	29⅜	29¼	29¼+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	59	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	PittFrg .60b	6	6	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
45	37	PittFtW pf		20	43½	43	43 —	1
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	6	528	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅝
29⅝	20⅛	PizzaHt .05e	14	27	28⅛	27½	27⅝—	½
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	9	42	4	3⅞	4	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	67	31	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
16½	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	2	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
42⅞	31¼	Polaroid .32	29	471	38⅜	37⅛	37⅛—	½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	46	40	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
24⅝	17½	PopeTal .70	16	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅛
30½	15⅞	Portec 1b	8	66	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	¼
68	66	Portr pf5.50		z50	67½	67	67 —	1
19¾	15⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	74	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z330	108½	107½	108½+	1½
65	48⅝	Potlch 1.50	13	25	57⅝	56⅛	56⅝—	⅝
13⅞	11⅜	PotmEl 1.16	11	115	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
57½	55½	PotEl pf5.50		z110	57½	57½	57½	
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	148	45½	45⅛	45⅛—	1
15	10⅞	Premier .40	10	4	14⅞	14½	14½—	½
19½	16	Premr pf.90		5	18⅜	18	18 —	⅛
94⅜	81⅞	ProctGam 2	21	238	90⅞	89½	90⅛+	⅛
17⅜	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	23	27	12⅛	11⅞	12	
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		25	7½	7⅛	7½—	⅛
17¼	15⅝	PSvCol 1.30	7	86	16⅞	16	16⅛—	⅛
20¼	17⅝	PSvEG 1.72	9	94	19⅞	19	19⅞	
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z520	116½	116½	116½+	¼
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z70	99½	99½	99½	
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z5000	83	83	83 +	⅝
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z100	55½	54	55½—	½
57⅛	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	54	54	54 +	¼
47⅛	41	PSEG pf4.30		z100	46½	45½	46½+	2¼
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
43⅞	38	P SvInd 2.72	12	139	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝+	½
109	103⅝	PSInd pf9.44		z350	108	108	108	
		PSInd pf7.15		z100	84	84	84 +	9
20¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	5	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	18	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
6	4⅜	Pubickr Ind	16	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Pueblo Int		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2¾	PuerRl Cem		3	4½	4½	4½	
30½	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	48	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
36⅝	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	96	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Purltn Fash	33	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
45½	32⅜	Purolr 1.04	14	24	44	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
23⅞	23⅛	QuakOat .84	12	335	23⅜	22⅞	23 —	⅜
68⅝	64	QukOat pf 3		3	64	64	64 —	⅛
20¼	16¼	QuakStO .78	12	26	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	27	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
55⅝	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	58	48⅜	47⅞	48 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Ramada Inn	134	140	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Rapid Am		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
26	18⅝	Rap lrpf2.25		2	24⅛	24	24⅛+	1⅛
33⅜	27	Raybest 1.50	4	12	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .5f	6	10	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
53⅛	44⅜	Raytheon 1	11	35	52	51⅞	51⅞	
29	18⅞	RCA 1	20	561	28⅛	27½	27½—	½
68⅛	52	RCA cvpf 4		1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞+	¼
19½	16½	ReadBat .40	4	51	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	¼
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		131	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	13	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30	22	Reeves 1.80	8	6	29⅞	29¼	29½—	⅛
17⅜	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	29	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
10	7	ReliabSt .64	6	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
28½	18	ReliancEl 1	10	48	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
77½	51½	Relian pf 3		5	74½	74½	74½—	½
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	13	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40⅝	27¼	RepStl 1.60	8	158	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞—	1⅛
13⅛	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	109	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	[illegible]
48	33⅝	RevcoDS .40	22	37	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜—	⅛
11½	7⅞	Rever Copp		36	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅜
79⅝	69¾	Revlon 1.60	17	18	75	74⅞	74⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Rexham .24	8	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33⅞	26½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	49	32⅞	32	32 —	1⅛
49	22⅞	Rexn pf2.36		1	48	48	48 —	1
68⅛	61½	Reynln 3.08	8	165	63⅛	61¾	62 —	1½
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		2	72½	72½	72½—	⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1a	11	270	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞—	⅝
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛—	⅞
15⅛	8⅛	ReySec .40e	9	31	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	63	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	RichMer .64	13	29	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	13	9	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
32	19½	RicgelT 1.50	7	21	30⅜	30	30⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	10	20	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅝
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf.80		21	13	12½	12½—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	101	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
28⅞	19⅛	RivianF .96	13	34	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞+	⅛
22⅜	13⅝	Robshaw .70	29	36	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	10	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Robins .28a	10	123	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	8	15¾	15⅝	15¾+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .80	10	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
18½	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
30⅛	23⅜	Rockwlint 2	10	56	29⅞	29½	29⅝—	⅛
73⅜	57	Rklnt pf4.75		9	73	72⅝	72⅝—	1⅛
26⅛	20⅜	Rklnt pf1.35		2	26¼	26	26¼—	⅛
76⅜	58	RohmH 1.28	35	21	62½	62½	62½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Rohr Ind		29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅝	20⅜	Rollins .30	15	40	23⅞	23	23 —	⅞
6	4	Ronson Cp		11	5⅛	5	5	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	21	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
25	19⅛	RorerA .94	11	43	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
28⅛	23	Rosario .40b	13	40	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	20	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
23⅛	16⅜	RoyCCol .72	13	24	22	21⅞	22 —	⅛
47⅞	41⅜	RoyD 3.26e	5	268	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛—	½
8⅛	4⅛	RoylInd .10e	8	42	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	84	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Rubbrm .40	19	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 30.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.78¼	*.81
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.12	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	37½	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	312	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	87-80	83-84
Lead, spot, lb	21	24½
Copper elec., lb	68⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4736	3.62
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.07	4.225
Gold N.Y., oz	128.50	177.35
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	776.70	749.70

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 30, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	13.75	14.10	13.75	14.05	14.22
Jul	13.80	14.08	13.79	14.03	14.20
Sep	13.80	13.96	13.72	13.90	14.10
Oct	13.90	13.98	13.72	13.90	14.10
Mar	13.82	13.90	13.70	13.75	14.09
May	13.80	13.85	13.70	13.80	14.06
Jul	13.78	13.80	13.71	13.80	14.04

Sales: 6,092.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	155.0	155.0	155.0	B155.0	163.0

Sales: 4.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	68.45	69.50	68.35	69.75S	69.25
Jul	64.90	65.80	64.75	65.77S	65.50
Sep	62.15	63.85	62.05	63.05S	62.70
Mar	57.70	58.40	57.70	58.30S	58.05
Dec	59.40	60.20	59.40	60.20S	59.90
May	56.50	56.50	56.50	57.05S	56.82

Sales: 836.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	61.50	62.60	61.10	62.99S	61.30
May	61.70	63.40	61.70	63.30S	61.70
Jun	62.90	62.90	62.80	63.70	—
Jul	62.50	64.20	62.50	64.16S	62.50
Sep	63.30	65.09	63.20	64.90S	63.30
Dec	64.50	65.70	64.40	65.05S	64.40
Jan	64.60	65.50	64.60	65.30S	64.70
Mar	65.40	67.00	65.60	67.00S	65.40
May	66.20	67.70	66.20	67.75S	—

Sales estimated: 3,536.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	9.60	10.19	9.47	9.70	B9.73
May	12.50	14.25	13.35	13.50	13.85
Nov	5.47	5.59	5.34	5.40	5.42
Mar	6.40	6.55	6.35	A6.45	6.40
Apr	7.20	7.30	7.14	7.30	7.50
May	8.25	8.35	8.20	8.35	8.30

Sales: 5,634.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	406.30	406.30	406.30	405.80S	400.80
May	407.00	409.40	405.00	408.20S	402.50
Jul	410.50	413.40	409.50	412.50S	406.00
Sep	414.80	418.20	414.50	417.50S	411.20
Dec	423.00	428.00	423.00	425.20S	420.00
Jan	425.00	430.00	425.00	429.20S	422.90
Mar	431.50	436.03	431.80	435.00S	428.70
May	438.00	442.00	438.00	440.89S	434.50
Jul	447.00	447.00	447.00	446.20S	440.40

Sales estimated: 6,750.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	61.80	62.05	61.50	B62.05	61.65
Jul	63.25	63.75	63.25	B63.78	63.25
Sep	64.80	65.25	64.30	B65.25	B64.65
Nov	66.00	66.25	65.00	B66.60	B65.80
Jan	67.10	67.35	67.10	B67.35	B66.75

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	57.25	57.50	57.15	57.17	56.95S
Jul	58.35	58.40	58.04	58.05	57.85S
Oct	58.15	58.15	57.92	58.15	58.08S
Dec	58.10	58.15	57.92	57.80	57.97S
Mar	58.95	58.95	58.85	B58.70	58.83S
May	59.30	59.30	59.30	B59.30	59.40S

Sales: 3,350.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	127.30	129.70	127.30	129.50S	128.10
May	128.10	129.50	128.10	129.70S	128.40
Jun	128.00	130.50	127.90	130.10S	128.70
Aug	128.60	131.10	128.70	130.93S	129.50
Oct	130.10	132.20	130.10	132.08S	130.60
Dec	130.50	133.30	130.50	133.10S	131.70
Feb	132.00	134.20	132.00	134.20S	132.80
Apr	133.00	135.60	133.00	135.30S	133.90
Jun	134.90	136.30	134.90	136.40S	135.10

Sales estimated: 2,089.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 30, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.48	3.53¼	3.48	3.51	3.46¼
Jul	3.55	3.60½	3.54	3.59	3.52½
Sep	3.60	3.67½	3.60	3.65	3.59
Dec	3.70	3.77	3.70	3.76	3.69
Mar	3.80	3.86	3.80	3.85½	3.79

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	2.65½	2.67	2.65½	2.67	2.65¼
Jul	2.69	2.71	2.69	2.71	2.69¼
Sep	2.66¾	2.68½	2.66¼	2.68½	2.66¼
Dec	2.61	2.63	2.61	2.62½	2.60¾
Mar	2.66¾	2.68¾	2.66¾	2.68¾	2.66¾
May	2.70¾	2.72¼	2.70¾	2.72¼	2.71¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	4.70	4.74	4.69½	4.72¾	4.68½
Jul	4.77	4.83	4.77	4.81	4.76½
Aug	4.80½	4.86½	4.80½	4.85	4.80¾
Sep	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.90	4.85
Nov	4.92½	4.96½	4.92½	49.5½	4.91¾
Jan	5.01½	5.03½	5.01	5.03	4.99
Mar	5.06¾	5.11	5.08½	5.10	5.06½
May	5.13½	5.18	5.13½	5.17	5.13½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	16.10	16.40	16.10	16.38	16.06
Jul	16.32	16.60	16.30	16.58	16.20
Aug	16.35	16.62	16.35	16.60	16.36
Sep	16.45	16.74	16.45	16.73	16.50
Oct	16.48	16.77	16.45	16.77	16.52
Dec	16.65	16.90	16.65	16.85	16.60
Jan	16.70	16.90	16.70	16.90	16.70
Mar	16.92	16.96	16.92	16.95	16.80
May	17.00	17.05	17.00	17.00	16.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	131.00	131.60	130.90	131.60	130.90
Jul	133.70	134.20	133.70	134.20	133.70
Aug	135.00	135.50	135.00	135.50	135.20
Sep	136.80	137.00	136.70	137.00	134.50
Oct	137.50	138.00	137.50	138.00	137.50
Dec	139.50	139.80	139.20	139.80	137.20
Jan	—	—	—	142.50	141.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	400.00	407.00	400.00	406.00	399.50
Jun	405.	411.50	405.00	409.50	403.50
Aug	411.00	416.00	411.00	414.00	409.00
Oct	416.50	421.50	416.50	420.00	414.50
Dec	422.00	427.50	422.00	426.00	420.20
Feb	426.50	433.00	428.50	432.50	426.50
Apr	437.00	439.50	436.50	438.60	432.00
Jun	442.00	444.80	440.10	444.60	438.50
Aug	448.20	450.80	448.20	450.60	444.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	38.87	39.90	38.87	39.90	38.57
Jun	43.30	44.10	43.30	43.90	43.05
Aug	44.00	44.75	43.95	44.62	43.70
Oct	44.15	44.75	44.05	44.45	43.90
Dec	44.25	44.75	44.25	44.65	44.10
Feb	44.50	44.85	44.50	44.85	44.30

Sales: April 2648; June 4256; Aug 2100; Oct 335; Dec 126; Feb 7.
Open interest: April 5244; June 8930; Aug 4530; Oct 1657; Dec 946; Feb 214.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	45.20	46.25	45.20	45.85	45.20
Jun	46.00	47.60	46.00	47.45	46.15
Jul	45.85	46.95	45.85	46.85	45.72
Aug	43.25	44.15	43.25	44.00	43.10
Oct	40.50	41.20	40.50	41.05	40.25
Dec	40.40	41.25	40.40	a41.10	40.25
Feb	40.50	41.00	40.50	41.00	a40.40
Apr	39.25	39.65	39.20	39.65	a39.00

Sales: April 1758; June 3395; July 1493; Aug 410; Oct 166; Dec 66; Feb 26; April 4.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	10.80	10.90	10.59	10.59	a11.09

Sales: May 37.
Open interest: May 249.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	46.90	46.90	46.25	46.30	47.25
May	44.50	44.50	43.50	43.70	44.70
Jn	45.95	46.10	45.60	45.60	46.50
Sep	53.05	53.05	52.25	52.25	53.25
Nov	—	—	—	a54.00	a54.95
Dec	56.50	56.50	55.50	55.50	a56.95

Sales: April 104; May 136; Jne 42; Sep 26; Nov 0; Dec 12.
Open interest: March 5; April 602; May 594; Jne 421; Sep 266; Nov 33; Dec 189.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	67.80	70.10	67.55	b70.10	66.00
Jul	67.50	70.05	67.50	b70.05	68.10
Aug	64.80	66.95	64.40	b66.95	64.95
Feb	57.05	59.00	56.90	58.70	57.40
Mar	—	—	—	b58.25	a57.00

Sales: May 3560; July 1905; Aug 432; Feb 84; March 0.
Open interest: March 2; May 3518; July 3013; Aug 1234; Feb 248; March 1.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jun	128.50	130.40	127.80	130.00	128.30
Sep	129.50	131.60	129.00	131.60	129.30
Dec	131.00	133.40	130.70	133.40	131.00
Mar	132.50	135.10	132.60	134.90	132.80
Jun	135.40	137.00	134.90	134.70	135.03

Sales: June 1,550; Sep 240; Dec 208; March 100; June 100.

Brandt Opposes Popular Front

BERLIN, March 30 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that his Social Democratic party opposes alliances with Communists.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the party, spoke out against a popular front with Communists at a ceremony here on the 30th anniversary of the refusal of the Berlin Social Democratic party to merge with the Communist party as the Russians wanted. In East Germany the Social Democratic party was banned and a Communist-dominated party called the Socialist Unity party was formed.

"Social Democrats have had their experiences with Communists," Mr. Brandt said. "Not only 30 years ago, but before then and afterwards. We do not have to keep repeating it: they remain our opponents. Whoever flirts with them has no place in the Social Democratic party of Germany."

Market Summaries

March 30, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gulf Wn Ind	755,200	25	— ⅛
Sony Corp	422,400	9	— ⅛
Xerox Cp	321,800	56¼	—2⅛
Reserve Oil	193,600	12¼	— ⅛
Kresge SSs	184,300	36⅝	—1⅝
Southern Co	182,800	14⅛	
Anaconda	160,800	26	
Pan Am	157,900	6⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	150,900	26⅜	— ⅛
Nwst Airl	134,700	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	132,600	56½	— ⅛
Westgh El	129,800	15⅞	
Gen Motors	128,900	69½	+1
StdOil Cal	127,400	33⅜	— ⅜
CentSo West	116,800	15½	

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.53	16.10
Advances	506	530
Declines	921	885
Unchanged	448	434
Total issues	1875	1849
New 1976 highs	26	54
New 1976 lows	14	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	995.22	1000.31	985.04	992.13	— 5.27
20 Trn	203.55	208.99	205.49	207.34	— 1.33
15 Utl	87.20	87.68	86.46	87.14	— 0.22
65 Stk	303.45	304.51	299.70	302.22	— 1.70

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	115.63	113.95	114.80	—0.47
15 Railroads	45.39	44.76	45.18	—0.20
43 Utilities	45.75	45.50	45.85	—0.04
500 Stocks	102.74	101.25	102.01	—0.40

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.50	54.25	54.42	—0.21
Industrials	60.35	59.99	60.78	—0.29
Transportation	39.01	38.72	38.97	—0.29
Utilities	35.42	35.53	35.52	—0.03
Finance	53.36	53.16	53.36	+0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 29	149,872	451,975	906
Mar 26	137,012	353,012	1,172
Mar 25	160,884	436,232	2,069
Mar 24	219,939	529,764	1,652
Mar 23	142,820	425,393	1,191
Mar 22	151,476	406,943	2,331

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	79,500	64⅝	+2½
Kaiser Ind	60,700	12	— ⅛
Kewanee In	54,800	27¼	+ ⅜
Intl Bnknot	54,600	2	
PanOcean O	40,900	14	
SCE 5.80 pf	37,000	16⅛	— ⅛
Plantronic	31,000	24	+2
PGE 8 pf	33,000	22⅛	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	29,800	30⅝	+ ⅛
Goldfield Cp	29,100	1⅛	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,210,000
Stock sales year ago 1,726,665

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.59	103.91	103.95	—.64

What profits can be obtained in commodity trading?

Ask Wilfried K.M. Schulz, D2 Hamburg 11,

Am Sandtorkai 2. Telephone: (040) 366670.

Tokyo Exchange

March 30, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
[illegible] Glass	323	Matsu E. Wks.	605
[illegible]	341	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind	145
Nip. Print	481	Mitsubi Corp.	440
[illegible] Bank	378	Mitsui Co.	417
[illegible] Photo	510	Mitsukoshi	477
[illegible]chi	231	Nippon Elec.	204
[illegible] Motor	790	Sharp	362
[illegible]	325	Shiseido	1,050
[illegible] Air L.	750	Sony Corp	2,750
[illegible] El. P.	716	Sumitomo Bk.	330
[illegible] Sogo	405	Taisho Marine	260
[illegible] Brewery	328	Takeda Chem.	211
[illegible]atsu	360	Teijin	165
[illegible]	947	Tokio Marine	563
[illegible] Ind.	238	Toray	158
		Toyota Motor	699

International Stock Indexes

	Tues.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
[illegible]	181.80	180.30	185.80	97.40
[illegible]	125.08	128.18	133.02	123.74
[illegible]	157.84	157.78	158.58	150.34
[illegible]	404.30	406.40	417.40	381.80
[illegible]	178.32	176.57	179.18	161.71
[illegible]	[illegible]	78.75	81.17	79.76
[illegible]	[illegible]	188.50	212.10	180.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	482.21	472.91	444.73
[illegible]	[illegible]	378.20	344.51	310.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	4566.78	4684.28	4493.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	303.40	304.00	294.60

Sotheby Parke Bernet *FRANCE*

has great pleasure in announcing that London experts will be in Paris from the 5th to 9th of April inclusive.

Andrew Festing

XVIIIth and XIXth-century paintings and drawings

Philippe Garner

Art nouveau, art deco, old photographs and photographic material

Neil Davey

Japanese art

Collectors who would like to meet these gentlemen are requested to get in touch with:
Marie-Odile DEUTSCH, SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET FRANCE,
3 Rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 266-40-60.

March 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — **R. Henriques jr.**

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 30

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34¼	16⅛	Rucker .20	6	73	23⅞	23¼	23⅜—	½
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	8	34	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
12¾	9	Ryder Sys	13	222	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
41¾	25	SabineR .60	10	24	40	39½	39½—	¾
5⅛	2¼	Safegrd Ind	11	422	4	4	4	
48⅝	43	SafewyStr 2	8	97	44⅝	44	44 —	½
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	46	13½	13⅛	13⅜—	⅜
45¾	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	133	40¾	40⅛	40½	
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	4	12	12	12	
33½	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	16	17	32⅜	32	32 —	⅛
12	10¾	StPaulS .96a		7	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	219	45	43¼	43¼—	2
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	11	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅜
13⅝	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	78	13⅛	13	13⅛	
11⅞	6¼	Sanfrs Asso	17	36	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
9⅛	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅞	30⅝	SFeInd 1.60	9	435	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜—	½
10⅞	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		9	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
26⅛	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	8	55	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
14	9½	SargtWel .50	8	13	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
4½	3½	Saul REst		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9¾	8	SavEIP .57e	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		11	12¼	12	12	
6¼	3⅛	Sav A Stop	67	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	12	22	9⅛	9½	9⅝+	⅛
13⅛	6⅞	SavinB Mch		50	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	¾
8⅛	3¼	Saxon Ind	11	130	6⅞	6½	6⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		22	3¼	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Schaefer Co		11	5	5	5	
58¾	47½	SchergPl .88	22	247	57⅜	56½	57¼—	⅛
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	19	41	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	140	76⅛	75⅜	75⅞—	⅛
18⅜	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	57	16⅞	16¼	16¼—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	12	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
7⅛	5¼	ScotLad .36	6	26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	53	24¾	24½	24½—	½
19⅞	15	ScottFor .74	7	19	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
24¼	14¼	ScottPap .48	12	152	23¾	23	23 —	½
9¾	7⅝	Scottys .10	21	31	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
17¾	11¾	ScovilMfg 1		57	17	16¾	17 +	⅜
7	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	1	6⅝	6½	6½	
8⅞	8	Scudd pf.83e		8	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
20¼	14½	Sea Cont .30	4	103	21¼	20⅞	20⅞+	⅞
27⅝	20⅝	SeabCL 1.40	8	129	25⅝	25½	25⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	SeabWA .22t	7	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
31⅝	26⅝	Seagram .80	13	7	27⅛	27	27	
19¾	14	SealdPw .80	9	8	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13¾	SearleG .52	11	469	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
79¼	63⅞	Sears 1.60a	23	248	77⅝	76¾	76¾—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Seatrain Lin		108	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
27¾	22	Sedcoinc .18	6	53	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6¼	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
16	11½	Servomt .66	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9½	5⅛	Shakspre .32	14	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Shapell .10	10	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	
54⅞	47⅞	ShellOil 2.80	7	33	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞—	⅞
32⅝	30⅝	ShellT 1.01e	7	1	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	41	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
19½	15⅞	ShllGl pf1.40		3	18½	18½	18½	
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
41¾	33¼	SherwW 2.20	19	25	37	36⅝	36⅝	
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		z20	63	63	63 +	½
11⅝	9⅞	SierrPac .92	9	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
18	15⅜	Signal .90b	9	33	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
40½	34	Signal pf2.20		5	38	38	38	
7⅞	5	SimPrec .14	9	13	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
23⅛	19¾	Simm .88a	15	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23½	15⅞	SimPat .40b	16	432	18	17	17⅛—	⅞
20	8¼	Singer .20p		266	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
37¾	24½	Singr pf3.50		29	33¼	31¾	31⅞—	1½
28	23	Skaggs .50	14	14	25½	25	25¼+	½

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¾	7⅝	Skil Corp	36	7	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
22⅛	16⅜	Skyline .24	51	64	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14½	8⅞	SmithAO .60		3	14	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
38⅞	28⅝	SmithInt .36	8	55	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
69⅞	58½	SmithKline 2	15	141	66	65¼	65¼—	½
18⅜	13	SmithTr .50	9	14	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
20	16⅝	Smucker .80	8	11	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅞	11	SolaBas .70	7	31	14⅝	13¾	13⅞—	½
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	8	4¼	4¼	4⅛—	⅛
10	8⅜	Sony Corp	35	4033	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
22⅞	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	7	14	30¼	30	30 —	½
11⅝	8⅛	SOS Con .40	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18	15⅜	SCarEG 1.52	8	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	
16½	14¼	SoJerIn 1.56	9	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10¼	Soudwn .30r	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25¾	22⅞	Sdwn pf1.80		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	9	39	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21⅞	19⅜	SoCalE 1.68	6	x184	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	841	15	14½	14⅝—	⅛
37¼	31½	SoInGE 2.40	8	7	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
55⅝	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	7	17	49⅞	49	49⅝+	⅜
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	4	35½	35½	35½	
55½	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z1000	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
37⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	77	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
62⅝	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	11	86	55¾	55⅛	55⅛—	⅞
61½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		1	56½	56½	56½—	⅜
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	1	33⅝	33⅝	33½—	⅛
26⅝	21½	Southld .40b	12	4	23⅝	23⅝	23¼—	⅜
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		30	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
13⅜	6⅝	SwstFor .50	185	116	11¾	11	11⅛—	⅝
25¾	16½	SwtFl pf1.50		4	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅛
13⅝	11½	SwstPSv .98	29	63	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
48⅞	38⅞	SperryR .76	12	238	47⅝	47¼	47½—	⅝

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	6⅝	Sprague El		51	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10¼	Spring M .75	16	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
28	20⅜	SquarD 1.10	16	132	27¾	27	27	
38⅞	30⅝	Squibb .90	15	360	34	32⅞	33 —	1
31⅞	24¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	70	29⅛	28	28 —	1⅜
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		8	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
40⅝	33¾	StBrand 1.14	14	39	35¼	34⅝	34⅝—	⅝
47⅜	37¼	StBPaint .32	26	70	46¼	46	46¼	
34⅞	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	8	1078	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	½
48	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	436	47¼	46½	46½—	⅞
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	55	69⅞	68½	68½—	1⅛
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	25	9	8⅛	8	8	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .6t	37	7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
16	9⅛	Standex .60	7	23	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
28⅜	21	StanWk 1.04	12	22	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
9⅛	6⅝	Stanray .60		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20¼	16⅛	Starrett 1	7	3	19½	19¼	19¼+	⅛
2¼	1⅜	StaMut Inv		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12	10⅝	StaMS 1.10e		23	11¾	11⅝	11½	
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	9	110	92	90	92 +	1⅝
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	14	213	19⅛	18⅞	19 —	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	8	28	15	14⅞	14⅞	
26⅝	18⅝	StevenJ 1.20	11	198	23⅝	23	23⅛—	1⅛
30⅛	23⅞	StewWa 1.56	9	8	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	7	108	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf1		z60	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
62⅞	48⅝	StoneW 2.60	8	5	57¼	57¼	57¼—	⅛
25⅝	15	StoneCon .60	7	4	23¾	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
26	21	StopShp 1.10	6	15	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	28	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅝
27⅛	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	25	22	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
15	10¼	StridRite .80	8	225	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
48⅝	39⅜	StuWor 1.32	9	18	46⅞	44⅜	45⅝—	⅝
5⅜	3⅝	Suave Shoe	8	20	5	4⅝	4⅞	
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	x39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅞	11½	Sun Chm .40		117	21½	20⅞	21⅛+	½
31⅛	26⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	117	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
35⅝	31¼	Sun O pf2.25		34	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	⅛
28⅛	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	89	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	9	133	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
46	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		2	45¼	45	45	
13⅝	9¼	SunshMg .36	14	40	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
31¼	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	18	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
203	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	22	165½	160	160 —	5½
7⅞	5⅛	SupmkG .24	23	72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
40¼	19	Superscpe	9	121	25¼	24¼	24⅞—	1⅛
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17¼	10⅝	Swank .40a	9	24	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16⅛	Sybron .84	10	30	21¾	21⅝	21½—	⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Systron Don	11	10	6¼	6⅝	6¼	
28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	2	25	25	25	
4¼	1⅞	Talcott Nat		10	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅜
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	14	9	8¾	8⅞	
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
19	16	TampEl 1.04	9	34	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
47⅝	26⅞	Tandy Corp	15	176	43⅝	42⅛	42¾	⅜
2¼	1⅛	Tandycrft	11	132	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		14	10	9⅛	9⅞	
46¼	18	Technicare	23	173	35⅞	33⅞	35⅜+	1⅝
7	5	Technicolr	10	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	13	32	12⅝	12⅛	12¾+	⅜
60½	44¼	Tektronx .24	19	46	60¼	59⅞	60	
53⅞	22⅝	Teledyn .32t	8	2	48½	48⅝	49	
85¾	62	Teledyn pf 6		2	83¼	83	83 —	⅜
11¼	5¼	Telepmpt		227	9½	9¼	9½	
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Co	10	168	4	3⅞	4	
29⅞	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	235	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
110½	97⅛	Tennc pf5.50		4	105	104	104 —	1
18⅞	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	134	16¾	16	16⅛—	⅛
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		53	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅛
27⅞	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1021	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
38⅞	34⅛	TexComm 1	12	3	37⅜	37½	37¾+	⅛
34⅞	28¾	TexETr 1.85	7	239	31	30⅝	30¾+	⅛
29⅞	27⅜	TxET pf2.87		18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	36	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
34⅝	26⅞	TxGs pf1.50		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	
35⅝	28	Texgulf 1.20	10	80	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	
14¾	11⅞	Texasind 1b	10	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
125¼	93⅛	TexInst 1	46	x139	124½	123⅞	124 +	¼
8¼	5⅝	Texas Intl	7	82	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	168	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
20¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	18	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
22¼	17⅝	TexUtil 1.32	6	153	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7	Texfi Ind		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
28⅞	20⅝	Textron 1.10	11	70	27¾	27⅝	27⅝—	
33¾	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		3	32⅝	32	32	
17⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .20	7	133	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Thom JW .50	10	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	15	30	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	TI Corp 1	21	58	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅝	28⅝	TidwaM .80	6	2	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
19⅞	13¾	Tigerint .40	11	80	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
69⅛	61⅝	Timeinc 2	14	61	64⅝	63¼	63⅞—	⅛
23	18¼	TimeMir .40	13	55	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
53⅝	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	38	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝—	⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13¼	10	Tish Rlty		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
14	7⅝	Todd Shipyd		11	13	12¾	12¾	
25¼	22⅝	ToEdis 2.12	7	47	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	22	6	7½	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19½	TransCo .96	9	8	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
35⅝	29⅝	TranUn 1.60	16	33	30⅝	30	30⅝—	⅝
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		55	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
16⅞	11⅝	TWA pf 2		12	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	½
12⅝	8¼	Transam .62	10	447	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
22⅞	21¼	Traninc 1.92		13	21¾	21¾	21¾—	⅛
11⅞	8½	Transco .80	5	68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10	8	Transcn .45	13	66	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	118	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
34¼	25	Travirs 1.08	14	189	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅜
40	30¼	Travelr pf 2		2	37	37	37 +	¼
11⅜	6⅛	TRE Corp		27	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.92o		70	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15½	10⅛	Triantind .90	10	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	Triang Pac		4	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
37⅝	26⅞	Trinityl 1.12	5	50	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	1
30⅞	25	Tropican .20	19	22	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
36⅞	26⅝	TRW In 1.20	11	67	31½	30¾	31⅛+	⅛
71⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		6	67¼	67⅛	67⅛—	
	10⅛	TwenCen .50	5	63	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	36	15⅞	15	15 —	½
38⅞	20⅝	TylerCp .80	7	171	37½	37	37 +	¼
27⅞	22	UAL Inc .60		641	24⅞	24	24⅞+	⅜
25⅝	20⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	15	25	25	25	
16⅞	13½	UGI Co 1.40	8	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z410	28	28	28	
14⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	¼
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	Unerco .50	6	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	9	42	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
100⅛	70½	U Camp 2.40	15	413	87	85⅞	86⅛—	½
76⅛	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	11	389	71¾	71⅛	71⅛—	⅝
7⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	27	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	104	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
51⅛	44	UnEl pf4.50		z180	46	45⅞	45⅞—	1½
28⅝	26⅛	UnEl pf2.72		4	28	27⅞	27⅞	
6	4¼	Un Fidelity	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
47¼	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	500	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝—	½
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		6	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝—	
87¼	76	UPacCo 2.80	13	149	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞—	1⅛
15	13⅜	UnPac pf.47		4	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Uniona Inc		4	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	11	139	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
82¼	71	Uniryl pf 8		z100	79½	79¼	79½+	½
11⅛	5⅝	Unit Brands	15	944	11⅝	10⅞	11 +	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		6	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
9	7⅛	UnitCo .72e		38	8⅝	8⅝	8½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	U FinCal .20	6	40	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	129	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
13¾	7¾	Un Guarnty	15	24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	18	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
8	6⅝	UnitIn pf.42		71	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	
7½	4½	UnitInn .10	8	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅞	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	UnitMM .80		22	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
25	15⅜	Un Nuclr	28	304	24⅛	23⅞	24¼+	⅜
2½	1⅜	UnitPk Min		23	2⅜	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	4	31	12⅛	12	12 —	⅜
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.40	16	59	39⅝	39	39⅛—	½
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		5	17	16¾	17	
24⅞	16¼	USGyps 1.60	14	220	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	1⅛
27¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		1	26	26	26	
9¼	5¼	US Hom .16	28	233	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	33	150	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	6⅞	USLeasg .28	7	20	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅜
3⅞	2	US RltyInv		12	2⅛	2	2	
34¼	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	10	93	32⅞	32½	32½—	⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	272	79⅝	79	79 —	⅝
22¼	19⅛	US Tobac 1	12	40	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
60½	46⅝	UnTech 2.20	7	152	58⅞	58	58⅛—	⅜
140	113½	UnTech pf 8		51	137	136¼	137 —	2
17	14⅛	UnitTel 1.12	10	518	16⅛	15¾	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnitTel wt		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22⅛	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	12	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
15¼	13¼	Univar Co	7	7	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
24⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	6	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
13⅝	10	UOP		23	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
48⅞	39⅛	Upjohn .96	9	97	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝—	⅜
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .32	6	83	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅝	9⅞	UslifeF .96a	11	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
29⅝	24⅛	USM stp1.20	9	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
29½	23	USM pf1.50		z300	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
56⅝	46¼	Utahint 1a	13	327	56⅛	55⅝	56 +	⅛
31	27⅞	UtahPL 2.40	9	22	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		21	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	64	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	Valtyind .80	5	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	14	27	15½	15¼	15⅛	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅝	15½	Veeder .80	22	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	4⅝	Venice .20	286	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
31	20⅝	Velco Offsh	7	192	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅝	23⅞	VF Cp 1.10	9	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
11⅞	7⅞	Viacom Int	11	100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		9	6⅛	6⅛		
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	493	13½	13⅜		
30¾	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		6	29⅛	29⅛		
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	21	30	7⅝	7⅝		
42¼	30¾	VulcMat 2	9	2	41½	41½		
25⅝	18⅝	Wachova .76	9	49	23⅝	23⅝		
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		2	51¾	51⅝		
5⅝	2⅝	Wach Rlty		13	3⅝	3⅝		
16	12⅛	Walgreen 1	11	15	15⅝	15⅝		
33¾	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	2	31	31		
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	8	22⅝	22⅛		
9½	11⅞	WallMu .80a	8	50	19	18⅞		
16⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	19	215	16¼	15		
10⅝	8⅛	WardFd .47t	16		9¾	9⅝		
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .90		12	10⅝	10⅝		
25	17⅝	WrnCom .60	46	401	24⅝	24		
86⅞	63½	WrnC pf4.25		4	86	85⅝		
38½	30⅝	WarnerL .92	17	251	35	34⅝		
30⅞	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	17	13	29	28⅞		
20	18⅝	WashGs 1.88	9	7	18⅞	18⅝		
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	16	15⅝	15⅛		
17½	12⅞	WashStl 1	11	72	17⅛	16⅞		
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	18	21⅝	20⅝		
9¾	6⅝	Waste Mgmt	10	17	8¼	8⅛		
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	13	96	30⅞	29		
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	16	2	6⅝	6⅝		
7	4	Wean Unit	4	89	5⅛	5⅛		
18¾	13⅝	Wes pf2.52k		2	16⅝	16⅝		
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	7	7⅝	7½		
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	13	21	6⅝	6½		
11¾	6¾	WellMcL .60	43	57	10⅝	10		
22⅞	19½	WeisMkt .72	9	7	22½	22¼		
20¾	15⅝	WellFgo .56	7	29	19⅞	19⅝		
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		9	7⅛	7¼		
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	2	14⅝	14⅛		
25¾	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	6	2	23⅞	23⅞		
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z140	51	50⅞		
47⅞	35	WstPtPep 2	9	34	41¼	40⅝		
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	35	10	9⅞		
22	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	7	69	23¼	22⅝		
15½	11⅝	WnNoA .20r	4	17	12¼	12⅛		
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	162	13⅝	12⅞		
19⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	146	17⅝	17⅛		
8¼	13	WestgEl .97	8	593	16	15⅝		
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	53	42⅝	42⅛		
24⅝	16⅝	Weybrg 1.28	8	1	23⅝	23⅝		
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	30	718	48	46⅞		
65⅞	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		17	64⅞	63⅞		
22⅝	18⅝	WheelFr .60	11	39	20	19⅞		
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		8	20½	20⅛		
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57	57		
48⅝	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z100	47½	47⅛		
34⅝	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	19	198	30½	30⅛		
25⅛	18½	WhitCon .90	6	224	23	22⅞		
36⅛	34⅞	WhitC pfC 3		12	36⅛	36⅛		
9⅛	6⅝	White Mot		437	8⅛	8		
6⅞	3	Whittaker	39	138	6⅝	5⅝		
13⅝	9⅜	Wickes .25r		112	11¾	11⅝		
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	13	8	6	5⅞		
29	24⅝	WillmsCos 1	5	291	24⅝	24½		
7⅛	5⅝	WilshrO .10e	9	33	7	6⅞		
41⅞	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	9	39⅞	39¾		
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		76	8	7⅞		
30	24⅞	WiscEl 1.92	10	79	25¾	25½		
90	84¾	WisE pf7.75		z100	87½	87½		
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	31	17⅞	17⅝		
28⅛	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		6	26⅛	26⅛		
		WiscPL 1.52	9	31	17⅛	16⅞		
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	22	16½	16¼		
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	33	27⅝	26⅞		
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .87c	13	9	6½	6½		
19⅛	13	Wometco .60	8	10	16⅝	16⅛		
10⅝	5½	WoodCo .05e	3	30	7⅝	7⅝		
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	6	19	17⅝	17⅛		
26	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	10	648	26	25⅞		
38	32¾	Wolw pf2.20		19	38½	38		
6⅞	4	World Airw	7	17	5¼	5		
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	5	66⅞	66		
9½	5⅝	Wurlitzr .05e	51	2	8⅛	8⅛		
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		55	4⅝	4⅝		
68⅝	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	18	2643	56⅝	55⅝		
11¾	7½	Xtra Inc	80	14	9¾	9⅝		
11⅞	9¼	YngSDr .15p	5	6	9⅝	9½		
25⅛	21	ZaleCorp .80	9	78	23⅝	22⅝		
14⅛	11⅞	Zapata .30b	3	41	13⅛	13⅛		
9⅝	5⅛	Zayre Corp	9	196	8⅝	8⅝		
40½	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	27	188	37½	36⅝	37	
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	11	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

Société Civile des Propriétaires d'obligations 10% 1975-1985 de US $1.000 de la Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine Siège Social: 41, avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 2ème.

L'Assemblée Générale des propriétaires d'obligations 10% 1975-1985 de U.S. $1.000 de la Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine ayant valablement délibéré le 15 mars 1976 à Paris, a ratifié la désignation des premiers administrateurs de la Société Civile, telle qu'elle résulte de l'article 7 des statuts de ladite Société à savoir celle de:

— Mr. Jean-Philippe DELCROIX, 64, avenue du Général-Leclerc, 78 Le Pecq;

— M. Lucien POMMIER, 19, rue Charlemagne, Paris (4e);

— M. Pierre VERNY, 100, avenue Jean-Baptiste Clément, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt.

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½-5⅛	3 -3¼	⅝-1⅛	9½-10
1 M.	5 -5⅛	3⅛-3¼	1⅞-1⅜	10⅛-10⅜
3 M.	5⅜-5½	3¼-3⅜	1½-1⅞	10 -10⅜
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	2⅛-2½	10½-11
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅞-4½	3¼-3½	11 -11½

European Gold Markets

March 30, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.60	128.70	—1.40
Zurich	128.875	128.375	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	129.12	129.23	—0.10

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask	Issue	Bid	Ask	Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	103	104	Motorola 8-87	96½	97½	BroadHale 4¾-87	77	79
Ashland 8-87	95	96	New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½	Carnation 4-88	82	84
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104½	105½	N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½	Chevron 5-88	107	109
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½	NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92	Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94	Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102½	103½	Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
BFCE 9-82	102½	103½	NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾	Cont Tel 5¼-88	82	84
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100¼	Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾	Comm In 6¼-88	88	90
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½	Norway 8¼-81	101	102	Dart Ind 4¾-88	87½	89½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97	Ontario Hy 8¾-86	102	103	EastKodak 4½-88	122½	124½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾	Oslo 9-88	99½	100½	Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Broken Hill 10-90	103¾	104¾	Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103	Firestone 5-88	93	95
Broken Hill 9½-84	103½	104½	Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½	Ford 6-86	98	100
Carrier 8-87	93	94	Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102	Ford 5-88	87	89
CNE 9¼-85	101¾	102¾	Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾	Gen Elec 4¾-87	84	86
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104	105	Pennwlt 8-87	95¾	96¾	Gen Food 4¾-88	93	95
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½	Prov. Quebec 9-83	100½	101½	Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Conoco 8-86	99¾	100¾	Queb.Prov. 7½-88	96½	97½	Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99	Ralston 7½-87	96	97	Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Copen Cotn 7¾-87	86½	87½	Richardson 8¾-85	102¼	103¼	Gulf West 5-88	100½	102½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99	S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼	Honeywell 6-86	83	85
Cat Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼	Scanraff 8¾-88	98½	99½	I.S.E. 6¼-89	78½	80½
Dana 8-87	95	96	Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾	ITT 4¾-87	77½	79½
Denmark 9-82	105	106½	Seagram 9-83	101¾	102¾	Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	88	89	SFE 9-83	99¾	100¾	Matsushita 6¾-90	108	110
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½	Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾	Mitsui 7¼-90	100	102
Dupont 7½-78	101	102	Shell 7½-87	96½	97½	McDerm 4¾-87	128	130
ECS 8¾-81	101	102	Skandin10½-81	105½	106½	Morgan JP 4¼-87	117½	119½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½	SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾	Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
EIB 9½-85	102	103	St. Ind. 8½-80	102¾	103¾	Owens Ill 4½-87	100½	102½
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼	St. Ind. 8½-88	101¾	102¾	Penney JC 4½-87	87½	89½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104½	S. Handels 9½-86	99	100	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	105	107
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½	Sybron 8-87	96	97	R.C.A. 5-88	86½	88½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102	Tenneco 7½-79	99¾	100¾	Revlon 4¾-83	113	115
Eurofima 8½-83	99½	100½	Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93	Revlon 4¾-87	101½	103½
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½	Textron 7¾-87	91¼	92¼	Sperry 4¾-88	98½	100½
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½	Transocean 8-86	99½	100½	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81	83
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105	Transocean 7½-87	95½	96½	Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
Gould 9¼-83	102½	103½	Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½	UnCarb 4¾-82	126	128
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½	Union Oil 7½-87	96½	97½	WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½	Utah 8-87	95¾	96¾	WarnLam 4¼-88	83	85
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½	Volvo 9½-85	101	102	Xerox 5-88	75	77
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½	**Convertible Bonds**					
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾	Amexco 4¼-87	77	79			
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½	Ashland 5-88	84	86			
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½	Beatrice 6½-91	107½	109½			
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾	Beatrice 4½-92	94	96			
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104	Borden 6¾-91	105	107			
Montreal 9¼-83	99¾	100¾	Borden 5-92	94	96			

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.38	91.05	106.70
Previous	100.32	91.05	107.08

THE MARKET HAS NOT PEAKED

Notwithstanding recent stock market gains, we see the potential for equity prices to move still higher. In our latest Investment Commentary we discuss the 1976 corporate profits explosion, identify 10 attractive industries and 15 companies which merit investor attention today.

Please send me your free report, "Investment Commentary—March 1976"

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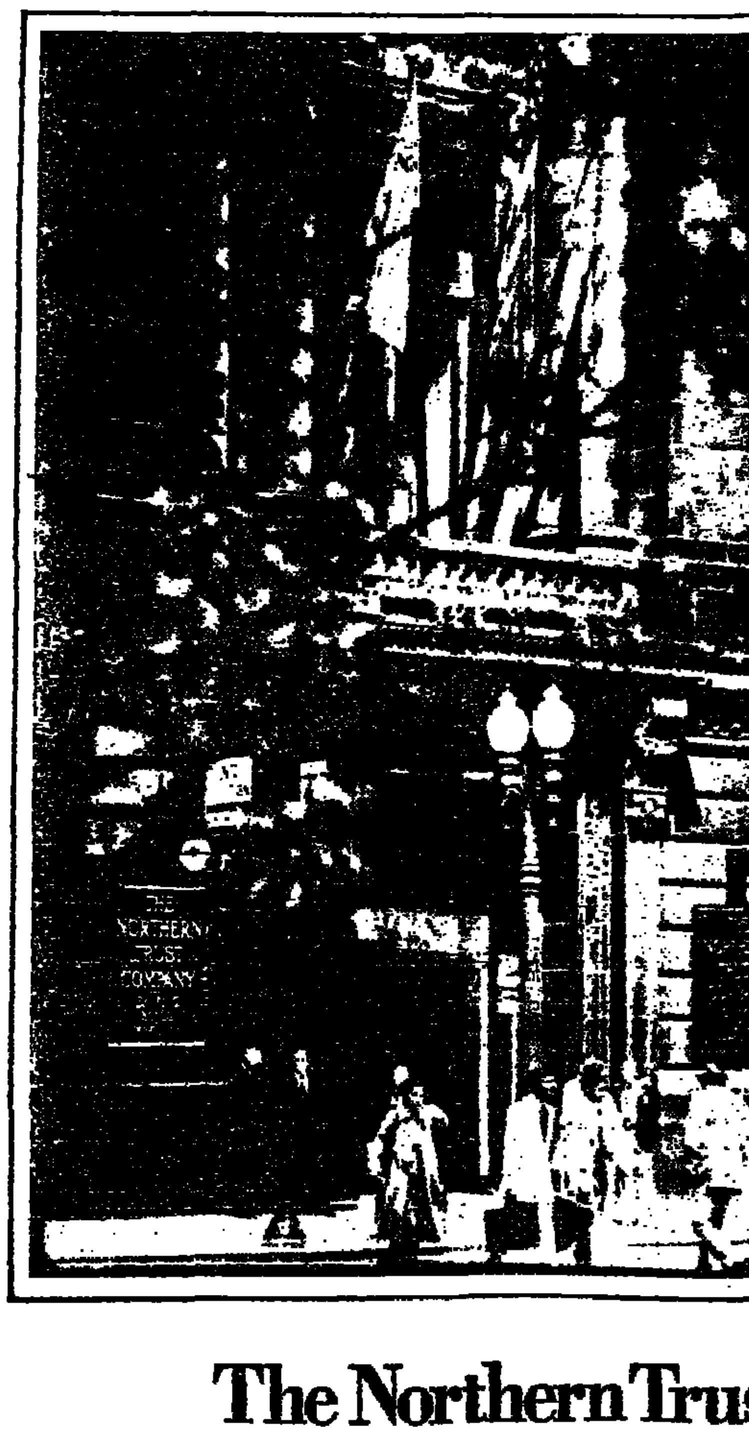
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The Northern Trust Company

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 30, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust			ChrisSe	122½	126	IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅞	Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Bankam	49⅞	50⅝	Circle F	3⅛	4	Jamsby	11½	12¼	Petrsn H	13⅞	14¼
1st Bk Sv	43¾	44½	CitznUt A	28½	29¾	Jiffy Fds	1	1½	Petrolit	77½	79
IslEmp S	10	10½	CitznUt B	27½	28	Joslyn M	14½	15⅛	Pettibon	25⅛	26⅝
1st Wn F	7½	7⅞	Clark Mf	41	42	KMS Ind	2¼	3⅛	Philip L	12⅝	13
Hartf NC	12½	13½	Clow Cp	7⅞	8¼	Kaisr Stl	43¼	44¼	Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Midl Bks	20½	21½	Colu Vent	¾	1⅛	KaisStl pf	18⅛	18⅞	Pinkrtn	34⅛	35⅛
Shaw Cp	24⅝	25⅝	Com Clr	13½	14⅛	Kalvar	2	2⅝	Pion HiB	28⅝	28¾
U Va Bks	15½	15¾	Coml Sh	23¼	25	Kaman A	22¼	23	Pisilln	2	3
Va N Bnk	16	17	Comw Pa	26¼	27⅝	Kampg A	8⅝	9⅛	Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Insurance			Con Pap	53½	54½	Kato Gre	7⅞	7⅞	Progrp	1⅝	1⅝
Fld Un Lf	20	20½	Craw Co	9⅝	10	Kaysam	2⅛	3⅛	Pub S NC	10⅛	11⅛
G Reinsu	152	157	Cross Co	15	15⅜	Kear Tr	8½	8⅞	P Bonnet	17⅝	18⅛
Industrials			Cutlr Fed	2⅝	3	Kelly Svc	18	18⅝	PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
AFA PrS	5¾	6⅝	Denly M	6	7	Keuff Ess	14½	15½	Qual Inns	3⅞	3⅞
AID Inc	6½	7½	Deta Dsn	8⅛	8½	Keye Fib	22⅞	23⅝	Ragon Pr	2	2⅛
AVM Cp	1½	1⅞	Data 100	11⅛	12⅛	Key CusF	7¼	8¼	Rahall C	4⅛	5
Acushnt	20¼	21¼	Dayt Inc	40	42	King Inf	1⅞	1⅞	Raych Co	194	199
Addisn W	9½	9⅝	Decor In	1⅞	2⅛	Knap Vod	16½	17½	Raymnd	13⅝	14⅝
Adv Ros	2⅝	2⅞	DeKlb Ag	32	33	Lanco In	22¼	23	Recog Eq	9⅝	10⅛
Alberts	9½	10	Delhi Oil	4⅝	5	Land Rss	1	1⅛	Read Ex	44⅞	45⅛
Alico Inc	8⅝	9½	DeLux C	26	26⅝	Lenc Co	27⅝	28½	Robin M	15	17
Allyn Bac	6⅝	6⅞	Det CanT	12½	13½	Lin Bcast	15	15⅛	Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
A El Lab	1¼	1⅝	Det IntBr	30½	31½	Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝	Rouse	4	4⅛
Am Exp	37	37½	Dewey El	1⅜	1⅝	Madisn G	12⅞	13⅜	Rus Stov	13⅝	14⅞
Am Finl	9	9⅝	Diam Cry	16½	17	Mai Rlty	1⅛	1⅝	Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Am Furn	3⅞	3⅛	Dixn Cru	20	20½	Mallkrf	46	47	Scan Dat	2⅞	3
Am Greet	10	10⅝	Docutel	7½	7⅞	Manor C	3⅝	3⅝	Scripps H	25⅛	27⅝
Am Telev	20¼	21	Dollar G	10⅞	11⅛	Maul LP	9⅛	9⅝	Scis Delt	1⅛	2
Am Weld	10½	11½	Dorch G	9⅝	9⅞	McCor	39	39¼	Seneca F	2⅞	3
Amtr Dv	1	1⅛	Dow Jone	29½	30½	McQuay	15¼	16½	Seven U	34	34⅝
Anadite	6½	6⅞	Doyle DB	11⅛	12½	Measur	13⅝	14½	Snap Tls	30⅞	31⅛
Anheus B	31¼	31¾	Dunkin D	5⅜	6	Modirn	32½	33¼	SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7½
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞	Duriron	24	25	Merid In	1½	2½	S Cal Wa	11⅞	12⅛
ArkWtG	18⅛	18⅞	Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝	Mdisx W	13½	14½	Sw Gs Cp	10⅝	10⅞
Arvida	7⅛	7⅝	Econ Lab	27	27½	Midld Ca	22¼	23	Sw El Sv	14⅛	15⅛
AsCC Bot	15	15¼	ElPas El	10⅛	10½	Midw Gt	13	14	Standyn	22⅞	23
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅜	Elba Syst	3¼	4¼	Millipr	54⅝	56⅝	Std Regis	18½	19½
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝	Elder Be	5¼	6⅛	Miner In	2½	3	Stan HPd	16	18
Bang Hy	13⅞	14⅛	Elec Nucl	8¼	9	Minn Gas	19¼	19¾	Sterlg Str	6	6⅝
Bkam Rlt	6⅞	7	Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅛	Miss Vl G	12¼	13¼	Strawb Cl	29	30⅛
Bassett F	24¼	25⅛	Energy C	11¾	12⅛	Mrs S Pie	16¼	17½	Super El	6⅝	6⅞
Bayls Mk	8⅞	9	Entwistl	3	3⅛	Mont Cnl	5⅝	6⅛	TIME DC	3⅛	4⅛
Beeline F	4	5⅛	Equty Oil	18½	19⅛	Moore P	7⅝	8⅝	Tampax	34	35
Bntz Lab	40¼	41⅜	Ethan Al	25⅛	26	Moore S	17	18	Taylr Wi	15½	15⅝
Bibb Co	8	8⅝	Fab Tek	1	1⅜	Mors Res	2⅝	2⅝	Tech Pub	9⅛	10⅛
Bird Son	8⅝	8⅞	Fingrht	6⅞	7⅛	Moich M	4⅞	5½	Tecum P	41	43
Birtchr	1⅛	2	Fst Bost	24⅛	25	Mol Club	2⅞	3	Tennant	27	29
Bck Hills	17⅝	18⅝	Ficknar	13¼	13⅞	Mueller	11⅛	12⅛	Tifny Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bonza Inf	3⅛	3⅞	Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛	Narag Co	7⅛	8	Transo O	10½	11
Booz AH	7⅛	8	Forest O	17	17⅝	Nat G&O	9⅛	10⅛	Trica Pd	28⅛	29⅛
Braden	5⅝	6⅛	Frmlafi	1⅞	1⅝	Nat Lib	4¼	5⅛	Trin OG	1⅞	2⅛
Brinks	10⅜	11	Folomat	18⅛	18⅝	N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝	Tyson F	15⅛	16½
Brks Sca	15¼	16½	Frkln Co	3⅞	4	Natnw Rl	4	5	Un McGil	14½	15½
Brwning	4½	5	Frnkln El	8	8⅝	NJ Nat G	13⅝	14	US Bnknt	6⅝	6⅞
Buckb M	5¼	6¼	Frnd Ice	26½	27½	Nielsn A	22⅝	22⅞	US TrkLn	14¼	14⅞
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅛	Gen PtCs	2⅝	3⅛	Nielsn B	22⅛	22⅝	Up Pen P	17	17⅝
Burn Sum	5	5⅛	Gov EFin	8½	9⅛	NoCar Gs	11⅛	12⅛	Valley gas	6⅛	6⅞
CalWSv	29	30½	Graph Cn	16½	17⅛	NoEOl un	21¼	22	VanD Air	7¼	8
Camol Ch	2⅝	3	Green Mf	9⅝	10⅛	Nortro Kl	14	14⅝	Vance S	4⅞	5
Canrad H	1	1⅛	Grey Adv	8⅝	9⅛	NW NatG	8⅝	8⅝	Velcro	6⅛	6⅞
Cap Swst	8	8⅝	Gulf Intst	12¼	12¾	NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅞	Ventron	23⅛	24⅛
Capin Air	2⅝	3	Gyrodn	3⅞	4⅛	Nevel Co	15¼	16¼	Wads Py	9	9⅛
Cap Tec	2⅞	3½	Harper R	8⅞	9⅛	Oglivy M	23⅝	24½	Wsh NG	11½	12
Care Co	2⅞	3⅝	Henred F	23⅛	24½	Ohio Ferr	22	23	Webb Re	2⅝	2⅞
CenVt PS	13⅛	13½	Holobm	1⅛	1⅛	Oil Shale	4⅝	4⅞	Wesco Dvl	7⅝	7⅞
Chm Lea	8⅝	9⅛	Hoover	12⅝	13⅛	Ormont	11⅛	11⅝	Weight W	6⅝	7
Chnse Ut	11	12	Horiz Res	1	2	Otter TP	17⅛	17⅝	Weidtrn	2	2⅛
Chi Bridg	65	66½	Huds Pap	26½	27½	Over NA	6⅝	7⅛	Welbg M	8⅞	9⅛
Chilln Co	5⅝	6¼	Hyatt Cp	6⅞	6⅞	Pabst Br	24½	25	Well Gar	5	5⅛
			Hyatt Int	5¼	5¼	PacGa R	36½	37¼	Weisbch	4¼	5
			Ind Nuclr	4	4⅝	Pakco	¾	1⅛	Wstn Mlg	1⅞	2
			Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛	Parks H	2⅝	3⅛	Westmd	42⅝	43
			Interc En	8⅛	9⅛	Pauley P	5⅞	6⅛	Wisc PL	16⅛	17⅛
			Intrmk In	2⅞	2⅞	Peerl Mf	13	14	Wowrd L	29⅝	30⅛
			Intrmt G	13⅛	13⅝	Pa Enter	15⅝	15⅝	Wright W	5	5⅝
			InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞	PnzlOff B	12⅛	13	ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	182	173.50	174.50-174.75	180.60-180.75
Aug	181	172.75	174.25-174.50	180.45-180.60
Oct	179.75	171	173.05-173.50	179 -179.10
Dec	179	171	173 -173.25	178.10-178.15
Mar	178	170.75	172 -172.50	177 -177.20
May	178	171.50	172.50-173.25	176.50-177
Aug	No trade		170.50-171.50	175.25-176.50
Lots: 6,407.				
COCOA				
Mar	827	806	811 -812	833 -835
May	805.50	794	800.50-801	810 -810.50
Jul	785.50	774	780.50-781	789 -789.50
Sep	760	750	757 -757.50	763 -763.50
Dec	735	728	731 -732	736.50-739
Mar	725.50	712	722 -723	727.50-729
May	710	708	712 -714	718 -719
Lots: 2,989.				
COFFEE				
Mar	950		947 -940	932 -940
May	958	947	958 -959	942 -945
Jul	970	957	967 -969	954 -955
Sep	980	969	980 -981	966 -969
Nov	988	978	986 -988	973 -974
Jan	993	983	992 -994	980 -981
Mar	1000	994	995 -997	986 -988
Lots: 2,899.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	700 - 701	699.50- 700.50
3 months	721 - 722	720.50- 721
Cathodes: spot	690 - 692	690 - 692
3 months	710.50- 712.50	710.50- 712
Tin: spot	3,640 -3,645	3,655 -3,658
3 months	3,659 -3,660	3,665 -3,668
Lead: spot	199 - 200	198 - 198.50
3 months	206.75- 207	205 - 205.50
Zinc: spot	382 - 383	382 - 385
3 months	395.30- 395.75	394.50- 395
Silver: spot	211.50- 212	211.50- 211.80
3 months	216.10- 216.20	216 - 216.10

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May			1,705-1,725	—15
Jul			1,716-1,733	—59
Aug	1,800	1,740	1,764-1,765	—50
Oct	1,715	1,658	1,690-1,692	—51
Nov	1,700	—	1,690-1,700	[illegible]
Jan			1,705-1,715	[illegible]
Mar			1,705-1,715	[illegible]
May			1,705-1,715	+ 6
Lots: 350.				
COCOA				
Mar	7?3		680 -710	—10
Apr			697 -715	—13
May	720	713	712 -714	—12
Jul			712 -720	— 3
Sep	710	703	703.50-704	— 9.50
Dec	675	668	667 -670	— 9
Mar			658 -666	— 7
Lots: 384.				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	43.10
Albert Heijn	115.20
Algembank	351.50
Amrobank	74.70
A'dam	79
Fokker	45.30
Heineken	141.50
H.V.A.	51
Holl-Am-H	64.60
Hoogovens	63.50
K.L.M.	117.50
Nation. Ned.	99.50
Pakhoed	131
Philips new	33.90
Robeco	203.10
Rolinco	147.30
Royal Dutch	125
Unilever	128
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	178.30

Brussels

Arbed	4,530
Brux-Lamb	2,220
Cock Ougree	946
Electrobel	6,050
GB-Inno-BM	1,765
Hoboken	4,010
Pétrofina	5,600
Ph Gevaert	1,280
Soc Générale	2,510
Solvay	2,660
Un Minière	1,308

Frankfurt

AEG	100.50
BASF	172.30
Bayer	148.90
Commerzbk	203.50
Cont Gummi	111.50
Daimler	369.50
Deemag	185.50
DeutBank	324.50
DresdeBk	240.50
Hoechst	172
Gels Akflen	78.50
Hoesch	68.60
Karlsdt	438
Kaufhof	278.50
KHD	174
Lufthansa	94
Mannesmann	382
Metallgesell	275.50
Neckermann	99
Rheinstahl	113.50
RWE new	159.50
Schering	350.20
Siemens	307.60
Thyssen	142.80
Veba	118.60
Volkswagen	151.20

London

Anglo-Am	2.60
Augo-Am cp	£20.50
Barclay Bk	2.85
Beecham Gr	3.56
BICC	1.30
Boots	1.34
Bowater	1.99
Brit-Am Tob	3.60
Brit Oxyg	0.61
Brit Pet	6.08
Burmah	0.35
CadburySc	0.51
Chartered	1.26
Courtaulds	1.45
Daggafont	0.86
DeBeer D	2.0[illegible]
Decca Rec	2.64
Distillers	1.87
Dunlop	0.87
E Mustline	2.58
GEC	1.57
FreeStGed	£13[illegible]
GKN	3.47
Glaxo Gr	3.82
Gold Fields	
Gt Un St	
Guinness	
Hawker-Sidd	
Hudson Bay	
Imp Chem	
Imps	
Mark & Spen	
MetalBox	
Nicholls	
Plessey	
Rand Mines	
Rank Org	
Royal Dutch	
R.T.Z.	
Shell	
Thorn (A)	
Tube Invest	
Union Carb	
Vickers	
War L3½	
West Deep	
West Drief	
West Hold	
West Min	
Woolworth	
ZCI	

Milan

Bastogi, Erba, Erc Marell, Fiat, Finsider, Generali, IFI, Italgas, Italsider, LaRinas, Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visco, Terni

Paris

Air Liquide, Alimentaire, BSN, Carrefour, Cim Lafarge, Citroën, Cie Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Ferodo, Imétal, L'Oréal, Mach Bull, Michelin, Moët-Henn, Moulinex, Paribas, PUK, Penarroya, Perrier, Peugeot, Rh Poulenc, Saclior, St Gobain, Suez, Télémécan, Thomson, Usinor

• Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse, Buehrle, B Boveri, Ciba-Geigy, Cr Suisse, Fischer, HofRocheN, Nestlé, Sandoz, Sté B Suisse, Sulzer, U B Suisse

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 75,000,000

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

7¾% bearer guaranteed Notes 1976 due 1981

guaranteed by

The Kingdom of Norway

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Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N.V. Bank voor Nederlandsche Gemeenten

March 31, 1976

Plug Abates Oil Le[ak] In Tanker Off Fran[ce]

BREST, France, March [..] (Reuters).—Dutch divers [..] blocked one of the holes [..] supertanker Olympic Bra[..] halving the flow of leaking [..] maritime officials said today.

The 275,000-ton vessel [..] aground on rocks Jan. 24 [..] its maiden voyage. It broke [..] two weeks ago, and 10 tons [..] oil have been seeping out [..] blackening a six-kilometer [..] of coast.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 30

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	7	AAR Cp .20	16	2	9½	9½	9½	-¼
	4⅝	AAV Cos .28	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	4⅝	Action 15e	7	8	7⅞	7	7⅞	
	2	Adam Russl	13	28	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
	11-16	ADM Indust		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	9⅞	AdobeOil 16	19	18	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
	4	A&EPlast P	6	20	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
	1	Aegis Corp	10	143	1⅞	1¾	1¾	-⅛
	1⅝	Aeronca Inc	17	3	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
	1½	AffilCap .08t		4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	5	5½	5½	5½	
	6⅞	Alcolac 15e	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	4⅛	Alleg Cp wt		3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	-¼
	1	AlldArt Ind		33	1¾	1½	1½	
	1	Alpha Ind		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
	3¾	Altamil 18e	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	11-16	Altec Corp	14	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	4	Altec Crp pf		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	43½	Alcoa pf375		250	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	-½
	7⅝	AMAX wt		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	-⅜
	¼	AHessLL wt		41	¼	¼	¼	
	8	AmBusP 26	13	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-¼
	8¾	A GarP 34	6	15	9¼	9	9⅛	-⅛
	4⅛	Amint Pict	5	6	5	5	5	+⅛
	3¾	A Israel 2.5r	6	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	-⅛
	11⅞	AMaizeA 40	4	57	14⅛	12⅞	13⅞	+1
	11⅝	AMaizeB 40	4	7	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅜
	36	Am Mf 27.0e	5	1	47½	47½	47½	-½
	30	AmPetrof 2	9	3	32¾	32¼	32¾	+⅛
	15-16	Am Plan Cp		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4¾	A Precs 2.0a	7	10	7½	7¼	7½	-⅜
	3¾	A SafEq 11	8	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
	10⅛	AmSci Eng	18	72	11⅜	11	11	-⅛
	2⅞	AmTech Ind	388	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv	19	7	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
	9	AmUtilS 72		15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
	7⅜	AMIC Cp	12	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
	2⅛	Anglo C 12e	8	15	2½	2½	2½	
	3½	Arken 12	10	78	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅛
	4⅞	Anthony 19	9	13	8⅝	8	8	-⅜
	4⅞	ArzCL 10e	30	33	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	4⅝	ArzCol pf48		20	5¼	5⅛	5¼	-⅛
	11⅝	ArminCp 12	6	15	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Arrow Elect	7	18	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
	4	Arundel		2	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
	7⅛	Asamera 25	7	8	9	9	9	
	9	AshlOC 20a	7	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	-⅛
	8⅝	Aspro 50a	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	38	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Atalanta	5	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	-⅜
	¾	Atco Ind	125	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅞	ATI Inc		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	-1-16
	1⅜	Atl Richf wt		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	5⅜	Atlas CM B	12	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		63	2⅝	2½	2½	
	12⅞	Augatinc 15	18	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	-¼
	11⅝	Austral Oil	13	24	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-¼
	7	Auto Train	14	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
	2¼	Auto Bldg		20	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
	2⅜	Autmat Rad	70	59	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	-⅜
	37	AutoSw 88	14	1	41½	41½	41½	+⅜
	12½	AVC Cp 20a	3	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
	4⅝	AVX Corp	11	2	8½	8¼	8¼	-⅜
	3¾	Aydin Cp	11	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
		B						
	10¾	BaldorEl 20	8	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
	12⅞	BanFd 112e		10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	⅝	BangPun wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	6¼	BanstrCtl Lt	12	25	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	3⅞	Banner 0.6	6	6	5	5	5	
	2⅝	Barnes Eng		8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
	6¾	Barnwel Ind	35	1	8	8	8	-⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr 4.0	8	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	½	Bartell Med		1	1	1	1	+1-16
	2½	Barth Sp 2.0	10	2	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
	2	Bartons Cdy		5	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
	1⅛	Barwick ET		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
	2	Bell Ind 0.8	9	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
	¼	BenSMfg wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	38	4½	4⅜	4½	
	2⅛	Berg Ent		5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	-¼
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	19	18	14	13⅝	13¾	-¼
	13	Brg B pf115		9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
		Bertea n	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	3¾	BervenC 12		77	6⅝	6	6	-⅜
	3⅛	BethCp 20e	10	2	4½	4	4	-⅛
	1⅜	Beverly Ent	28	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	9⅛	Bic Pen 36	10	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	-⅜
	24⅝	Big Ber 132	6	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	-¼
	11½	BinnySm 72	7	9	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	-¼
	4⅛	Blessng 05e	8	2	6	6	6	-⅛
	2⅝	Blount 10e	8	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	-⅛
	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
	15	BowVall 10	69	15	18⅛	17¾	18	+⅛
	12⅝	BradRa 10e	6	20	12⅞	12½	12⅝	-¼
	7⅝	BradfdC 2.0	11	53	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	-¼
	2⅜	Branch 2.0	9	4	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
	7½	BranifAr wt		5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
	11	Brascan A 1	3	139	11½	11⅜	11½	
	15	BraunEn .60	18	9	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
	15⅝	BrewerC .80	11	9	18¼	17½	17½	-1
	9	BrooksP .28	5	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	-¼
	2⅛	BrownCo wt		10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	-⅛
	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	9-16	BRT RI .30e		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1⅛	BTU Eng	24	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅛	Boehler Cp	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅝	Buell Ind .40	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	10	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	-⅜
	3¼	Burgess Ind	8	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
	9⅛	Burnsind .60	8	16	10	9⅞	10	
	8	Butlerint .50	6	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	5	48	24	23⅝	23⅞	-½
		C						
	5½	Cabicom Gn	7	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
	12⅛	Caldor .25	10	21	16⅝	16½	16½	
	3⅛	Calcomp		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
	10⅛	CalPrtCm 1	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
	7	Camco Inc	8	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	10⅛	Campin .40b	5	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
	2⅜	CdnExp GO	10	20	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	17	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	68	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	20	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	3⅞	Cdn SuprOil	10	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
	17¼	Carbon .80a	5	28	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	-½
	5¼	Caressa .30	7	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	64	Carnat 1.40	15	251	69⅜	68	69⅛	+⅜
	51	CaroPLpf 5		z100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	-¼
	2	Carrols Dev		8	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
	14⅞	Castle AM 1	4	27	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
	10½	CasFd 1.20a		3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	-⅜
	1½	Castleton In	9	3	2⅛	2	2	
	34½	CenM pf3.50		z100	36	36	36	+¼
	47	CenPL pf 4		225	44½	44⅛	44⅛	-½
	4¼	CentSec .35e		6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	0
	2¼	Century Fac	16	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	-⅛
	4	Cenvill Com		14	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
	18⅞	CerM pf2.25		26	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
	⅜	Certron Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1¼	Cetec Corp	14	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	3⅞	ChadMill .40	16	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	3⅜	Champ Hom		119	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	-⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	6¾	CHB Food	4	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
	4⅛	CHCCp .30t	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.60	13	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
	8¼	Chiefm Dev	28	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
	11⅞	Child World	10	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
	1¼	Christian Co	15	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
	4¼	Cinema Fiv	11	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
	5¼	CircleK .32	6	55	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	-¼
	4⅜	Citation .40		2	7	7	7	-⅛
	½	Citiz Finl		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	8⅞	CK Pet .10e	9	15	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	-¼
	6⅞	Clarkson .16	7	4	9½	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
	2½	CMI Corp	5	42	4	3¾	3¾	-⅛
	22⅞	Coachm .20a	11	88	31⅝	30⅞	31	-⅜
	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	8	12	11½	11½	-½
	12⅞	Coleman .52	16	8	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	-¼
	3⅞	ColwellC .28	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
	13	CombE .05r	12	50	18⅝	18	18	-⅝
	33¼	Cominco 3e	10	1	39	39	39	-½
	2⅜	Com Grp .14	5	5	3½	3¼	3¼	+⅛
	10⅞	ComAll .30a	7	36	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
	11⅞	ComPMtl .60	5	16	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅜
	5⅜	Comdor BM		2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
	1⅛	CompuDyn	9	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		Compo Ind		26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20	7	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	-⅛
	11-16	Comput Inst		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
	⅞	Comput Inv	75	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
	2½	Compac Cp		45	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
	6⅞	Conchem .0	20	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
	4⅝	Concrd Fab	5	35	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	-½
	5⅜	Condec Crp	4	14	8½	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
	6⅛	ConOil Gas	10	54	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
	3½	Consyne Cp	14	116	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
	¼	Cont Tel wt		7	¼	¼	¼	-1-16
	15⅞	CookInd .40	3	19	18⅛	18	18	-⅛
	11⅜	CookPV .40	7	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
	2⅞	Cooper Jar		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅞	Cordon Int	11	8	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
	9	Core Labs	9	10	12½	11⅞	12½	+1
	⅞	Cosco Inc		18	3⅜	3	3½	
	⅛	CoitCorp wt		12	9-16	½	½	
	13	CoxCbl Com	20	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅜
	8⅞	Craig .05e	8	105	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
	3⅝	CrampnE .13t		42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
	12	Crompton		1	15	15	15	-⅛
	37	CrossAT .97	12	5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	-⅞
	18⅝	CwnCPt .60r	4	11	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
	4⅜	Crown In .20	8	4	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
	6⅝	CRSDes .12	6	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
	5⅝	CrutcR .68a	8	15	6	6	6	-⅛
	7⅜	CrystlO .40e		4	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	10	14	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Curtis Math	19	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
		D						
	2⅞	Damson Oil	28	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	12⅞	Danielin .14	7	8	17½	17⅛	17⅛	-¼
	32⅞	Data Docmt	6	4	37¾	37½	37⅝	-¼
	4⅝	Dataprod	11	47	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
	5½	DayMin .18e		16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
	9⅝	DelLabs .28	8	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		62	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
	6⅝	Delm Fd .54	7	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
	7	DenTal Ez	11	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	1⅝	DeRose Ind		3	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	10	41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	-¼
	3⅞	Diebold VC		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅝	Digicon Inc	7	41	5⅛	5½	5½	-⅛
	16⅛	DillardSt .40	7	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	-¼
	11-16	Diodes Inc		8	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
	1⅜	DisFab .05e	10	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	11⅛	Diversey .56	6	18	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
		Dome Petrl	11	53	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+⅛
		[illegible] .30	6	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
		[illegible] .40	6	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
		Driver Harr		4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	-⅜
		DrPepr .48	6	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
		[illegible] .06e	7	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-1-16
		[illegible] .80	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	-¼
		[illegible] .25b	10	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
		[illegible] .05e	12	40	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
		[illegible]		9	104	6½	6⅜	6½
		E						
	1	[illegible]		23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	-⅛
		[illegible]	6	10	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
		[illegible] .10r	16	1	32	32	32	-⅛
		[illegible] .30r	6	7	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	+⅛
		[illegible]		7	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	+⅛
		[illegible]	8	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	-⅛
20⅞	9¾	Edwrds .48a	5	14	18⅛	17¾	17¾	-⅛
7½	3¼	EganM .20a	6	7	6	6	6	-⅛
9⅞	4¼	ElcorCh .02a	10	45	8½	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
6⅞	4½	ElHose .30r	13	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
13¾	9¼	Electrog .80	7	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Elect Assist	8	3	3	2⅞	3	
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch		4	2½	2½	2½	
18⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	16	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
14¼	10¼	ELT .10e	9	42	13¼	13	13¼	+⅜
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	29	2	2	2	2	-⅛
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	5	x3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	4	7¾	7½	7½	-⅛
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	5	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3½	Executn .23t	17	31	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	+⅛
		F						
7⅜	4	Fab Ind	7	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	49	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
11⅞	10	FabriCtr .12	8	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	-⅜
3½	1½	Fabrics Nat	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅜	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	FairmC .14e	10	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
41¼	28⅝	FalconS .88	5	31	39½	38⅞	38⅞	-⅝
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	15	48	8¼	8	8	-⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Family Rec	4	3	2	2	2	-⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	9	2	11⅛	11½	11½	
4¼	2	FDI Inc .01e		33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅜	4⅛	Fed Resrces		64	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅞	8	Felmnt .24e	31	x3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		5	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
5⅞	3½	Fidelco Gth		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅞	15-16	Fields Plast		5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	-⅛
5¼	2⅞	Film Cp Am		2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
10⅛	5¼	Flimwy .85r	10	27	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	-⅛
7⅝	5⅛	FinGen .36b	8	8	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜
7⅞	5½	FtConn .60e	18	25	7½	7	7¼	+⅜
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		38	1	1	1	
17	9¼	FischrP .48t	7	15	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	-⅛
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.36	8	1	15	15	15	
2⅝	1⅞	Flagg Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Flagstaff	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Flavorland	4	14	7½	7	7½	+⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	6	19¼	19	19	-⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	15	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .16e	60	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	35	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	+⅜
35⅝	23⅞	FlukeJ .72t	12	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
18½	13⅛	Fly Dia Oil	6	31	16⅛	16½	16½	-⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Foodrm .15e	4	5	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
9⅝	7¼	FooteM .25e	7	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
91⅝	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	-⅜
8⅞	4	Forest City		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	9	2	3½	3½	3½	
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	9	2	10⅝	10½	10½	-¼
3½	1⅞	Franklin Rl		7	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	2	9	9	9	
21⅝	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	-⅛
5⅞	3½	Friedm .24b	4	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	8	30	9⅝	9¼	9½	-⅜
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	34	14	14⅝	13¾	13¾	-⅞
11⅞	7⅝	Frischs .30b	9	x3	9½	9	9⅛	+⅜
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	11	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
3⅜	1⅛	FrontAir wt		4	3¼	3	3	-⅛
		G						
2⅝	1⅜	Gaynor Staf		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
36½	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	12	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	-⅛
1⅝	⅝	Gen Buildrs		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
17	13¼	GenEd Svc	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2	1⅜	Gen Employ		1	1½	1½	1½	
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	9	17	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	5	21	3½	3¼	3¼	-½
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		5	1	1	1	
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	1⅞	Geon Ind		3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Gerber Sci		23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	-¼
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	96	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
10⅜	2½	Gladding Cp		46	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	19	46½	46	46	-¾
5⅞	3⅜	Glen Gor .16	50	8	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
13⅝	6¾	GlenDis .23t	10	13	11½	11	11	-½
15½	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	2	13½	13½	13½	
14⅞	9⅝	Glosser .30	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅞	3½	Glblatt .24	14	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
16⅝	11¾	Golden Cycl	120	14	12	11⅞	12	
11	4⅝	GoldnW .10e	10	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
1⅜	⅝	Goldfield Cp	19	119	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2⅜	GoodLS .07r	97	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
7¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		51	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
6	3⅝	GorInSt .10e	5	1	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
4⅝	3	GouldIT .42e		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	10	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
10½	6⅝	GQRANDCtl .30		6	2	10	10	10 —
5⅜	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	52	34½	33⅞	34½	-⅞
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	8	2	4	4	4	-⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	10	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
6½	5⅛	GreerHy .12	5	2	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
7¼	4⅜	GREIT .48	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Greyhd C	26	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	24	54	6⅛	6	6	
17	13½	Griesd 1.15e		3	17	17	17	
72⅞	10	GrossTic .90	8	2	11⅝	11½	11½	-⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind		1	2	2	2	
2	⅝	GTI Corp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅛	⅛	GuardMt wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	19	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Guilford .20	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
¼	1-16	GolfMRlt wt		47	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33⅞	27	GlfOilCan 1	9	1	33	33	33	-½
8⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	13	8½	8⅛	8½	+½
		H						
9⅞	6¾	HallsMot .46	6	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅝	3⅞	Hampin Ind	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
13½	12¼	Hanovr Petr	27	41	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
12¼	8¼	HanvrSh .55	5	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	-¼
21⅝	17	Harland .32	12	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
27	14¼	Harmn .30b	7	22	24⅝	24	24	-½
14⅝	10⅞	HartzM .10e	14	42	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
4⅞	3	HawalA .10r		1	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
3¼	1⅝	Heinick .05e	9	23	2⅝	2½	2½	
15½	8¼	Her Maj .48	6	7	14½	14⅛	14½	
8⅛	6⅞	HiShear .27e	14	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
5¼	3⅝	Highind Cap		16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
13¼	9⅝	Hiptrnic .20	12	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
3¼	2	Holly Corp	5	11	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	6	6	17⅝	17½	17½	-¼
7¼	4⅛	Horn Hardrt	74	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	1	7½	7½	7½	
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	64	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
8¼	4¼	HousRon .30	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
7⅝	5	House Vl .32	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
44⅝	32⅞	HoustOlM 1	21	567	45⅜	43⅞	44⅛	+2⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Howell .05e	4	61	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	2	34½	34½	34½	
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
23⅞	17⅜	HuskyO .80	6	33	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛
5⅞	4	Hycel Inc	27	11	4½	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		I						
25⅝	22½	ImpOil A .80	13	71	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Inarco		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20⅝	9	Incoterm A	14	34	17⅝	16⅞	17	-⅝
47	43	IndplPL pf.4		z10	45½	45½	45½	-½
2⅝	1½	Inflight Svc	5	5	2	2	2	-⅛
3⅛	1½	Inolex Corp		15	2½	2½	2½	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		130	1⅞	1⅝	1½	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-¼
3⅞	1⅝	Integrl Res	8	6	3	3	3	
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	11	4⅝	4½	4½	-¼
12⅞	5¼	IntlAlum .30	8	16	11½	11¼	11¼	-⅜
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	8	239	2	1⅞	2	
23	18¼	Int Cour .24	15	3	20½	20½	20½	
3¼	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅞	8	IntGenIn .70	5	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	-⅛
5⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	13	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
36	27⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	15	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Interpool	5	42	11⅛	10½	11	+½
11½	5	Interway Cp		23	10⅝	10¼	10¼	-⅛
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	-⅜
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	50	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
5⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	14	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅜
9¾	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	3½	ISC Finl .30	16	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	25	1	1	1	
		J						
11⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
10½	8⅝	Jacobs .50e	6	132	10	9	9⅞	-⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
13⅞	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	10	15	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
20⅝	15⅞	John Pd .30	12	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	9	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		K						
8⅝	3⅜	K Tel In .15e	15	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼	-½
13½	8	KaisrInd .26	5	336	12⅝	12½	12⅛	-¼
8⅞	5⅞	KaneMill wt		1	7	7	7	-⅛
3⅞	2⅝	KayCp .02e	8	4	3	3	3	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	-⅛
28¼	12⅝	Kewane .48a	9	293	27⅞	25⅝	26⅞	-⅝
3⅞	¾	Kidde wt wi		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
2	⅞	Kin Ark Crp	10	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg		4	4	3⅞	4	
2⅝	1¼	KleerVu Ind		4	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	4⅝	Kleinerts		2	10	10	10	-¼
19½	10½	KnickT .05e	7	6	17	16⅝	17	-⅛
26¼	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-¼
15⅞	9⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	13	13½	13⅛	13½	-⅜
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	9	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	10	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
2⅞	1¾	Lake Shore	4	1	2⅛	2 5-16	2 5-16	-3-16
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	26	4	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	10	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅜	3¼	Lee Pharm		94	4⅝	4½	4⅝	-¼
6½	3	Lehigh Pres			5⅝		5⅝	-⅛
14	6⅜	Leigh Pr .40	9		13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
4	1½	Leisure Tec		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9	6⅛	Levitin .20	7	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
7⅝	3⅞	LewisBF .24	6		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	1	9	9	9	-½
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
4⅜	3¼	Lincoln Am	19	9	3½	3½	3½	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		11	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
19¾	16⅛	Lohmn .60a	9	4	18½	18½	18½	-½
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		48	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .08e		x11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Lundy Elec	6	1	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅛	4	MansfT .07r	77	x3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1 3-16	Marindus B	50	29	1½	1½	1½	-1-16
24½	13⅞	MarkCtl .20	6	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	-¼
5⅛	3⅝	Marshall Fd			5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
	21	MartPr .50e	9	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅜
	6⅜	Masind .20e	9		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
	4⅛	MaterRe .20	20		9	9	9	-⅛
	4	MautBro	7		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	⅞	McCro wt n			1	1	1	-¼
	3⅞	McCulO .21t	25	79	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
19	13¼	McDonh .70	5	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
10⅛	6⅞	McInish .50	5	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅝	1¼	McKeon Cn		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	5⅝	Medalst .43b	7	2	7⅝	7	7	-⅛
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Medco Jwly	8	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
8⅞	5⅞	Medenco .12	7	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	13	18	17⅝	18	+⅝
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	11	14⅝	13⅞	14	-⅝
16⅝	1½	Mem Co .80	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
17⅝	13¾	MichSug 1a	2	11	17¼	17	17	-⅛
9	5½	Micklbry .16	6	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		1	6	6	6	
13⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20½	.5	Milgo Elect	8	69	17⅞	16½	16½	-⅜
48	29¾	MillerWo .40	16	98	49	47¾	47¾	+2⅞
19⅞	12⅝	Mil Roy .20e	13	21	18¾	18½	18⅝	-¼
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
⅛	1-16	Missionl wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	-1-32
30½	17¾	MoPac 1.20	6	22	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+⅜
24⅝	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	7	8	22⅝	22½	22½	-½
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		9	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅜
51½	44	Mon pfC4.50		z10	46½	44½	44½	-4½
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Morton S .32	6	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	-¼
6⅝	4⅝	MotlsSup .M	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-¼
18⅛	14⅝	MtVMil 1.20	13	4	16	16	16	-¼
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	1	2	2	2	
16½	13⅛	MPB Cp .70	5	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅜
3⅝	2⅝	MPO Video		10	3	3	3	-⅛
8⅛	3⅛	MultiAm .20	28	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		N						
6⅝	4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	15	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	12¼	Nat CSS	12	24	21⅜	21½	21¾	
7⅞	5⅛	N Distr .16e	5	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+⅜
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	12	11	1¾	1⅛	1¾	
2⅜		Natind wt		35	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
14	7⅛	NMedEn .24	6	14	13	13	13	
11⅞	6	Nat Paragn	8	19	11½	11⅝	11½	
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	68	40	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
3⅛	⅞	Nat System	14	11	3	3	3	
3⅝	1¼	Nelly Don		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-¼
3⅝	1⅝	Nelson LB	8	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅜
2	1 7-16	Neonex .05	21	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-1-16
2⅛	1¼	NestLM .10e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34½	23¾	NENuclr .40	14	3	29⅜	29⅜	29½	-½
1⅝	½	New Idria	1	10	1	1	1	
21¼	15⅞	NMex Ariz	107	2	18¼	18	18¼	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
16½	13	N Proc .75e	13	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅞	11⅛	NYTimes .60	13	97	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	2¼	Nichols SE	38	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-¼
5	2⅞	Noel Indust	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	7	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼	-⅛
13-16	⅝	NoAmMt wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	3⅝	Novo Corp		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
		O						
13⅝	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	18	7	12⅝	12	12⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	OEA Inc .16	8	8	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
16¾	13½	Offshore Co	4	9	16⅝	15¼	15¼	-⅜
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	14	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	18	34¼	34	34⅛	
9⅞	4¼	Oila Ind	13	7	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	9	6	20	19¼	19⅝	-⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .20		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	21	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	55	39	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	11	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	53	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		P-Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	150	69	3⅛	2⅞	3	
18⅝	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		6	17⅛	17	17	
14⅞	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		3	13	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
24	21¾	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
25⅝	23⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
23½	21⅞	PGE 8pt 2		300	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅜
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅞
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		1	27½	27½	27½	
53	45⅛	PacLi pf4.75		z300	49¼	47	49⅛	+¾
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z210	47⅛	47	47	
47½	43⅞	PacLt pf4.36		z20	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	-1
16½	14⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅜
33	22⅝	PallCorp .24	15	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
15⅝	10¼	PanOcean O	229	342	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
8⅝	4⅞	ParePk .10a	4	2	7	7	7	-⅛
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	14	28⅞	28⅝	28¼	-⅝
4⅝	2⅞	Pat Fashion	6	5	4	4	4	-⅛
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	PatoCG .45e	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7¼	PatrkP .26t	7	58	10¾	10½	10½	-⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall .60a	5	z108	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
7	5⅝	Pa Eng .68t	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
11⅝	⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅛	2⅞	PenobS .05e	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	18½	PepBoys 1	6	2	22	22	22	-⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6½	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	5	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	-⅛
2⅞	1¼	Permaner		38	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Pertec Corp	5	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9	6¼	Petro Lewis		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
8	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix SH		25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	7½	PicNPay .16	6	13	10¼	10	10	-⅛
6⅛	2	Piedmont In	14	1	3¾	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
1⅝	11-16	Pioneer Sys		10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8⅝	6	PionTex .20	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
22⅞	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	1	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
42½	32⅞	Pittway .90	14	179	37¼	37	37	-½
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind	35	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
22	15⅞	Piedmnc .12	14	239	24⅝	21⅝	23⅞	+1⅛
7-16	¼	PNB MR wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15⅞	7⅞	Pneumo .80	4	23	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	14	29	6⅞	6½	6½	-⅛
6	3½	Prairie Oil	24	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Pratt Rd .30	8	16	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
26½	21	Prent Hall 1	12	23	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
19½	8⅛	ProeCT 1.20	8	17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PrdRIE .13e	2	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3½	PrudBdg .24	5	1	4	4	4	-⅛
7¼	13-16	PSA Inc wt			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅞	3¼	Pulte Hmes	29	13	4	4	4	
5	2⅜	PuntaGrd Is	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		R						
5⅝	3¾	Racon .20e	4	8	4½	4½	4½	
18⅞	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	8	15⅝	15½	15½	-⅛
16½	11	Ransbrg .80	7	6	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	-⅜
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		2	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	12⅝	RaymPr .40	22	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
7⅝	6	RB Ind	10	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
18	13⅝	RealEst 1.40	12	1	16½	16½	16½	
16½	12⅝	RltRef 1.94e	8	6	15⅞	15½	15½	
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	-⅛
7	3¼	Retrie Trns	19	44	6⅛	6	6⅛	-⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		22	⅞	13-16	13-16	
13	11⅛	Rem Ar .20a	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¼	18⅞	Rep NY .88	4	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅜
18½	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	21	25	15	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Restrntl B	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
1⅞	1	RET Inc Fd		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41	35⅞	RET pf4.28		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	-⅛
1⅞	⅞	Rex Noreco		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Ribini Prod		1	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅞	Richford In		5	3	3	3	
7¾	3⅛	Richton .05e	4	30	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Riley Co	6	11	15⅝	15½	15½	
37½	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	5	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	-⅜
19½	6⅝	RisdonM .36	34	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	13	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
28⅝	17⅞	Robintech	17	20	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	-⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Rockway .88	8	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅞	8⅛	Rogers Corp		7	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	-⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Ronco Telep	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2½	1⅞	RSC Indust	10	5	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		20	2	1⅞	2	
9⅝	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
25⅝	19⅛	RyanH .40	15	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
		S						
7⅝	3½	SaffranSy A	6	6	7½	7¼	7¼	-¼
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19⅝	15	Sambos .22	12	144	18	17⅞	17⅞	-¼
9⅞	7⅝	SCarlo 1.26e		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
79½	71	SDgo pf7.80		z50	79	79	79	+2
12½	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		1	12	12	12	
3½	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	8¼	SchoolP .40	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	17	7½	7	7½	-¼
16⅝	10⅞	Sci Atlanta	13	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅛	6½	SbdAMil .40	4	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Sealectr Cp	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
1	½	Seaport Cp	11	1	1	1		
4⅛	2⅞	Sears Ind	16	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
10⅛	5⅞	SeasnAll .20	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1o	6	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	10	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	38	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	SGL In .11r	6	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	-⅛
15⅞	12⅝	SG Se pf1.70		18	15	14⅝	14⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Shaers .15e	9	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅝	4⅞	SheerH .20e	5	92	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
33	25½	Shnandh Oil	21	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
15⅞	10¼	Sherwd Med	13	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
3⅛	⅝	Shopwell In		7	3⅛	3	3	-¼
15	12⅛	Showbot .80	6	3	13½	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
5⅝	1¾	ShumTr En		30	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	-⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	8	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14	10⅞	Silcoind .50	5	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	6	1	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Simplex Ind		4	3	3	3	
10¼	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9½	9½	9½	-¼
4⅝	2⅝	Solitron		37	4⅝	4	4	-¼
13	6¼	Sonder Brdc	5	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	3⅞	Sorg Paper		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-
20⅞	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	29	18⅝	18	18	-½
27⅜	18¾	SCEO pf1.68		z50	23	20	20	
26	23⅞	SC 6.8pf 2.27		x1	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	-¼
103	92¼	SCE pf8.70		2	95½	95½	95½	+⅛
17	15¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		390	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅜
14⅞	13	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13	13	13	
14	11⅞	SC 4.3pf 1.08		69	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
13	11⅞	SC 4.2pf 1.06		3	11¾	11¾	11¾	-½
12¼	10⅞	SC 4.0pf 1.02		10	11¾	11½	11½	-¼
67	47⅝	SouRoyl .20	17	27	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	6	85	13½	12¾	12⅞	-¾
3¼	2¾	SwtGFin .10	8	2	3	3	3	
6⅛	4⅛	Specify Rest	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-½
8⅛	6⅝	Spector .10e		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅛	2¼	Spectro .12t	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅞	3⅛	Spencer .04e		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Spencr F .32	3	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Splentex .48	15	21	6½	6¼	6⅝	-⅛
17½	12½	StdAlilanc 1	4	1	15	15	15	-¼
7⅜	4⅛	StdCont .11r	4	8	7	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅞	12½	StdCcosa .40	13	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Std Metl .52t	8	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅞	9	StdMotA .42	9	37	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
7½	3⅛	StdPac Corp	7	61	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
25⅛	15⅞	StdProd 1.10	8	2	26	26	26	-¼
12⅛	8⅛	Stange .10	24	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
2⅝	⅛	Stardust Inc		2	2	2	2	
15⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .22r	3	7	11	11	11	
19⅞	13½	Stepn Ch .52	8	18	13	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
5⅞	1-16	Sterl Electr	12	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-¼
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	6	3	9	9	9	-⅛
10½	7½	StruthW .10e	13	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	9	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
4⅞	3⅞	SunCityI .25	8	4	4⅛	4	4	-¼
17⅛	14¾	Sun Elec .48	18	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .30e	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	7	SunshJr .20b	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4⅝	Supindl .12b	10	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	14	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
1⅝	¾	Supronics		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
11-16	⅝	SutrMtg wt		2	½	½	½	-1-16
33¾	15⅛	SW Ind 1	9	9	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	-⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .10r	5	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Syntex .40	14	184	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	
10⅝	5¾	System Eng		44	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
		T						
15¼	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	15	44	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	17½	17½	17½	-¼
1⅝	11-16	Tech Sym		2	1	1	1	
5	2⅞	Techcl Oper		8	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Techtrl .10e	6	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
7	3¼	TeleCom Cp	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¾	8⅛	Telef ex .32t	18	22	10½	10½	10½	-½
⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		47	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	TennFS .40e		6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3	1	Tenney Eng	20	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19⅝	10½	Teradyn Inc	189	26	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
10½	10¼	TerraC .60a	4	10	11½	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
5⅝	2½	TesoroPt wt		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Texstar .22t	10	13	4½	4½	4½	
11	8⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	59	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
16⅝	11⅝	Tokheim .40	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅜
83	75½	To Ed pf7.76		z500	80	80	80	
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .36	7	11	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
6⅝	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	8	3	5¾	5¼	5⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	4⅝	Tracor Inc	6	28	9	8⅝	8⅞	-¼
3⅝	1¾	Trans Lux		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Treadw .23t		5	4	4	4	-⅛
15⅝	11⅞	TriStMtr .80	6	3	14	13¾	13¾	-⅜
5½	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
4¼	3	Tubos Mex	6	17	4¼	4 3-16	4 3-16	
6¾	3	Tufico .20e	15	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	9½	Turbodyne	9	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
5⅝	3¼	TwinFair In	10	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
		U						
18⅞	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	7	x3	18	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	8	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	-⅛
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		2	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Un Invest	8	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
11⅞	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	8	10⅛	10	10	+¼
5⅞	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	36	96	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	-⅜
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		147	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods	13	7	1½	1½	1½	
1½	¾	UnNat Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	3	3	3	-¼
7⅝	4⅞	U Piece Dy		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .61e	10	31	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+¼
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		25	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
7⅛	5⅝	US Ban Trst		2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	53	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
7	3½	US LsgRl E		2	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	+⅛
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
3	1⅝	US Radium		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
23⅝	18½	USRedu .60	5	7	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	-⅛
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Univ Contnr		13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
4⅞	2½	URS Corp	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	3⅞	UV Ind wt		29	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
		V						
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	12	11½	11⅜	11⅜	-⅛
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01e		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
12½	4¾	Varo Inc	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
10⅝	6½	Veecoins .32	16	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
5	1⅜	Verit Ind	87	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
28⅝	14⅞	VermtA .40b	12	33	28½	28¼	28¼	-⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	13	196	6⅝	6⅝	6½	-⅛
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	59	18	4¾	4½	4¾	-⅛
2⅛	1	Viking Genl		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	106	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		19	4	4	4	
4⅛	1¾	Vulcan Corp		2	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	6⅞	Vulc Inc .36	4	5	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅜
		W						
7¼	3⅞	WabMg .10a	9	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅝	7⅛	Wacknhm .40	7	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-¼
13⅝	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	8	17	3	2⅞	3	+1-16
19⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	7	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	15	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32½	21¼	WasPstB .50	12	22	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	
16⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	2	16	16	16	
10⅝	9⅛	Westats Ptl	10	111	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10¼	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	14	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
6¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1½	½	WstPac I wt		78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+¼
7	4½	Whitaker .34	23	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		31	1	15-16	15-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
2⅝	1½	Willcx Glbb		5	2	2	2	
4¼	2¾	Winston Mil	6	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1¾	Wolf HowB		30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	-⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	-¼
9⅝	6⅛	Work Wr .60	7	1	9	9	9	
6½	3⅝	Wrather Cp		3	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	12	12	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
6	2¾	WTC Air .10		18	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
21⅛	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	6	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	10	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	42	29	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
		Y						
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		Z						
11⅞	4⅛	Zimmr Hom	22	21	11	10⅝	11	+⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31st December
(before provision for proposed dividend)

(US$ 000's)

ASSETS	1975	1974
Cash in hand and balances with banks	908,297	527,943
Bank certificates of deposit, notes and bonds	556,300	432,852
Precious metals	*87,783	*105,745
Government and municipal securities (U.S.A. and Great Britain)	254,988	264,013
Current accounts, advances to customers and bills of exchange	740,567	700,251
Other assets	47,314	59,766
Goodwill arising on consolidation	3,183	3,183
Investments	9,526	10,235
Fixed assets	34,405	32,533
	2,642,363	2,136,521
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	2,206,739	1,774,738
Other liabilities	181,301	144,150
CAPITAL FUNDS		
Loan capital	20,000	20,000
Capital notes	33,595	15,120
Minority interests	38,887	35,804
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,605	24,605
Reserves and profit and loss account	137,236	122,104
Total shareholders' funds	161,841	146,709
Total capital funds employed	254,323	217,633
	2,642,363	2,136,521
Letters of credit and guarantees	84,756	72,700

*against which forward sales amount to $ 104,336,000 in 1974 and $ 86,870,000 in 1975

Net earnings

for 12 months to 31st December

	1975	1974
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000's)	21,565	20,793
†Earnings per share:	$ 1.31	$ 1.30

†Based on the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period (16,403,300 in 1975 against 15,951,650 in 1974).
An annual dividend for 1975 of $0.44 per share free of tax has been recommended for payment to shareholders on 31st May, 1976.

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva
Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg
Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., Paris
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama City

Offices and correspondents in all financial centers.

The shares of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. are quoted on the London and Luxembourg stock exchanges.

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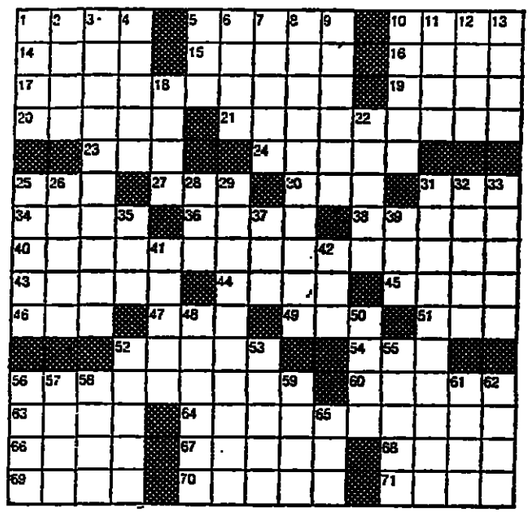
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Kind of waver or stone
5 "Faust," e.g.
10 Narrative
14 Rake
15 College in Maine
16 Victim
17 Self-taught one
19 German article
20 Fine porcelain
21 Dreamy one
23 Cartoon-drawing sheet
24 Activate
25 Month: Abbr.
27 City lines
30 —— on the aisle
31 Field sound
34 Cereal husk
36 Alas, to Livy
38 Addicts
40 Confessions of a sort
43 Slyly derisive
44 Sorrows
45 Sicilian city
46 Common Market: Abbr.
47 Curve
49 Scottish river
51 Islet
52 Athenian lawgiver
54 Tenn. athlete
56 Inquisition rites
60 Wear away
63 Strain at a ——
64 Pressure cookers
66 Blue-pencil
67 Village of Africa
68 Verne hero
69 Companion of poly
70 Meaning
71 Stagehand

DOWN

1 Angelico et al.
2 Wolf, in France
3 Like Holmes's breakfast-table man
4 Hollow stone
5 Sash
6 Inflates
7 ——Unis
8 Seized anew
9 ——in the wind
10 "—— softly and carry . . ."
11 Calif. neighbor
12 Tierney
13 British philosopher
18 Take out
22 Type of therapy
25 Humble
26 Ingredient of a whip
28 Neckpiece
29 Makes a legal reply
31 Live the easy life
32 Sphere of action
33 Analyze
35 Biblical land
37 Self
39 Pronoun
41 Rathskeller offerings
42 Chemical suffix
48 Anwar and family
50 Knievel
52 Loco
53 "Barefoot boy, with cheek ——!"
55 Manlike ape
56 Teen——
57 Open
58 Kangaroo feature
59 Time periods
61 Kind of tesse
62 Fabulist: Var.
65 Letter



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	22	72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Clear	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Clear	NEW YORK	13	55	Variable
BERLIN	7	45	Showers	NICE	16	61	Clear
BRUSSELS	11	52	Clear	OSLO	7	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	14	57	Clear	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Clear	PRAGUE	7	45	Showers
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear	ROME	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	52	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	TEHRAN	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
FLORENCE	18	64	Clear	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	Clear
GENEVA	18	64	Clear	WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear				
LISBON	18	64	Clear				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 30, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.32
(d) (i) AEIF-Trustor Int'l Fd	$8.53
Austral. Select Fd	$0.27 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co:	
— (d) Baernone	SF301.75
— (d) Conbar	SF135
— (d) Grobar	SF562
— (d) Stockbar	SF900
(w) Bruneinvest	$14.19
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.52
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	$5.07
(d) A G F. Japan Fd	$7.48
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,142
(d) Caribbco Open-End	$129.70
(d) Crandel Fund	$3.24
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$230.65
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.41
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.82
CREDIT SUISSE	
— (d) Cana.fo	SF577
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF11.10
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.75
— (d) Eurrentalor	SF52.50
— (d) Usspc	SF975
— (d) Europavalor	SF151.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.36
(w) D.G.G	$40.20
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.22
(e) Dresdner Fund Int'l	$12.73
(w) Dr Interch. Int. Fd	$12.43
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1.091
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.60
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.90
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.10
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$51.36
— (w) Fidelity Equities	$5.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.25
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$37.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.87
(d) Fiducrem	SF996
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$155.35
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.70
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.62
(d) First Security Cap. Fd	$37.07
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$85.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.85
(w) Foreclex Issue Pr	SF1,850
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF77.55
(d) Fonditalia	$9.90
(d) Fund of Nations	$3.—
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$3.61
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED.	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.71
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$28.45
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$6.66
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd Int'l.	$6.25
(w) Hanssmann Bridge NV.	$6.666
(i) H.O I.T. Hobet	$26.57
(d) Icofund	$9.90
(d) Interfix	SF284.50
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.01
(w) Intermarket Fund	$108.15
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$20.96
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Antarctique	$40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$5.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A.	$7.53
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.96
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.80
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.07
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,654
(d) Keleworth Bens on Int F.	$11.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$19.58
(r) Leverage Cap Mole	$29.25
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&IT Multi-way Fd	SF432.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF959
(w) Luxfund	$13.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.92
(d) Newirth Int'l Fund	$7.58
(d) Newirth Inv. Fund	$9.31
(w) N.A.M.F	$69.96
(w) Nippon Fund	$40.52
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.58
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.68
(r) Pegarus Intern'l	$8.89
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.69
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,088
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,098
(d) Rentinvest	LF804
(d) Safe Fund	$4.63
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF54.55
Share Realty N.V.	$15.20
Share International N.V.	$4.60
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.84
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSP Fund	SF24.31
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.66
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.47
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,560.50
— (r) Securaswiss	SF940
(d) Soros Fund	$216.26
(w) Star Fund	$4.67
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF484.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF975
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF617.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF50.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF84.75
(w) Talent Global Fund	$5.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$26.85
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$25.56
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.75
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF76
— (d) Bond Invest	SF0.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF62.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF150.50
— (d) Forsa Swiss Sh	SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF63
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF354.50
— (d) Satit South. Afr. Sh	SF174
— (d) Sima Swiss Rv. Est.	SF170
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.80
— (d) Eurrentafonds	DM32.25
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.55
— (d) Unirenta	DM14.65
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.40
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd	$3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$12.75
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.74
(w) Western Bridge Fund	$1,364.78
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,530
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$452.12
(w) Worldwide Securities	$15.54
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,204.22

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New. N.A — Not available. SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked. b — bid. Change P/T $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYROP

CUPAN

MORNIF

NACAMI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ODIUM CHAIR IMPOSE FACTOR

Answer: What a matador who wants to make an "entrance" should do—"PICADOR" (pick a door)

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE WINTHROP COVENANT

By Louis Auchincloss. Houghton Mifflin. 246 pp.

Reviewed by Michael Kammen

THE genius of Louis Auchincloss, most especially in this collection of historical cameos, is that he seems to subscribe to a marvelous observation by Chesterton which W.H. Auden was very fond of quoting: "Tradition means giving votes to that obscurest of classes, our ancestors. It is the democracy of the dead. Tradition refuses to surrender to the arrogant oligarchy of those who merely happen to be walking around."

Alongside the "Adams Chronicles," so visible this viewing season, Auchincloss offers us twice as many generations of the Winthrop family—and to better purpose at that. Whereas the "Adams Chronicles" seem, by and large, to celebrate the American past, "The Winthrop Covenant" is more austere in its assessment. Indeed, its dominant motif suggests a certain loss of purpose and belief between John Winthrop in 1633 and John Winthrop Gardiner in 1973. Here is the latter, a fictive lawyer, sometime CIA operative, undersecretary of the Navy and State, talking to his estranged wife:

"John, what faith is it that gives you such confidence in interfering in other peoples' lives?"

"My absolute faith in what a man should be."

"And what is it based on? Do you even believe in God?"

"My faith is *me*."

It's fair to say, I think, that if John Winthrop, the founder, could hear that, he would be struck dumb. Not that the chief magistrate in Massachusetts Bay did not himself temporize, or make accommodations with the realities of this life, or use power ruthlessly on occasion, as well as regard women's role as being distinctly subordinate. He did: and the *persistence* of those phenomena is an important part of Auchincloss's theme. But the founder nevertheless adored his wife, loved his God even more, and derived his concept of secular leadership from his sense of divine purpose. "My faith is *me*" indeed!

This is not, however, a saga about the decline of a great American family, nor another banal book about the decline of America. There are traces of both, but Auchincloss has far too complex a mind for such commonplace clichés. If anything, he sees the seeds of our present discontents already planted by 1637.

Rather, it is a book about intergenerational relations, filial obligations, marital misfits and their misunderstandings. It is a subtle book about justice, dissent, social guilt, and the encrustations of tradition. (Auchincloss seems to deny that even time provides a proper cure for social guilt.) Most of all, it is a book about authority, the uses and personal authority, and resistance to authority sons with less power they resist. This tens in John Winthrop's t Anne Hutchinson Francis Bayard's ins his self-effacing wife descendant of John (the 1750s); Winthro legalistic intolerance within his household and half a dozen oth episodes which, like fires, crackle with qu tension and the flicker of dissent when it is smothered.

Auchincloss's achiev considerable because th ual dramas never becom able or even formulai the historical perso faithfully drawn, and h author has a delicious irony to offset his sa the tragedy inherent pointed lives.

Moreover, a great deal ican historical fiction notable for hackneyed and stereotypes than fi tion in purpose, conte literary technique. A has managed more than all three, however, and deserves to be saluted.

On the debit side I m gest that Auchincloss's the Puritan ethic is a askew. Historically it ha a good deal more than occupying sense, found individuals, of a mission ably divinely inspired their fellow men." Rath volved diligence in one frugality, austerity, and to subordinate one's God's will.

There are also some with dialogue in the 18th-century chapters. the words Auchincloss John Winthrop's lips wi he actually spoke in 163

• Auchincloss: "In Master Hutchinson, comes from cackling wo female of our race has ally destructive nature must be kept down. Doing work, attending to her on her knees before God, be an admirable creature blessing to us men. she pits her brains agai it is only to bring misery

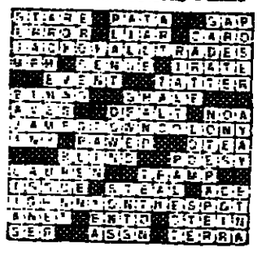
• Winthrop: "The own choice makes a husband; yet being so is her lord, and she is to to him, yet in a way of not of bondage; and a tr accounts her subjection and freedom."

Let pedantry not lead hypercriticism, however. achievement to have pla modern malaise in histor text with such grace and tion. Auchincloss examin chain of special humani tion which began in 1630." He does so with structure and a compl ceptualization—in several a *tour de force* of the between authority and di counterpointed forces in can history.

Michael Kammen, chair the history department of C received the Pulitzer Pri American history in 1971.

© The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

On the hand shown, South opened with three hearts and persevered with four hearts over his partner's three no-trump response. He might well have passed three no-trump, which would have been makable after any lead, but tricky after a club opening.

On any normal lead, four hearts presents no difficulty. The declarer loses two hearts and at most one diamond. But West made an inspired move: He underled the diamond ace.

Against 99 declarers of a hundred, this would have given the defense four tricks. Underleading an ace is a risky move and hardly ever tried, so South would assume that East held the diamond ace. He would play the jack from dummy, and East would win and return a diamond to settle matters.

But South knew that West was quite capable of the tricky underleading play. Giving credit where credit was due, he put up the king from the dummy and was right.

With a good player on South's left, the king was more likely to be the winning play than the jack. And there was another angle: If the jack lost queen. East would know tion of the ace and would the suit; but if the kin the ace, East would guarantee about the po the queen.

When the diamond South was able to make trick by maneuvering his remaining diamond club king.

NORTH
♠ AQJ108
♡ A6
◇ KJ2
♣ K107

WEST
♠ 93
♡ 5
◇ A853
♣ 986532

EAST
♠ 754
♡ KQ3
◇ Q10
♣ QJ4

SOUTH (D)
♠ K52
♡ J10987
◇ 96
♣ A

Both sides were vul. The bidding:

South	West	North	
3 ♡	Pass	3 N.T.	
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	

West led the diam three.

هكذا من الأهرام

gdiana Completes Perfect Season y Winning Title From Michigan

By Paul Attner

LADELPHIA March 30 —Indiana methodically me an early Michigan lead ght and became only the school to complete an un- ed season by winning the of the National Collegiate ie Association basketball ament.

Hoosiers' 86-68 victory, 32d of the season and 63d games, was their third of ar over fellow Big 10 mem- ichigan. Never was a final so misleading.

wondrously quick Wolver- ed by eight points during rst half, by six at halftime ere tied with Indiana mid- through the final period the overwhelming strength e Hoosiers proved just too to handle.

triumph was redemption ndiana's failure to win the al title last year when the rs were undefeated in 31 before losing to Kentucky e Mideast final with star May playing with a broken

healthy May combined in championship game with all-American Kent Ben- s the two have done many this year—to get the points when their team needed them most.

Top-ranked Indiana joins distinguished company. Only San Francisco, North Carolina and UCLA, which accomplished it four times, have gone undefeated and won the national crown.

Strong Second Half

Benson, named the final four's most valuable player, had 25 points, including 15 in the second half. May, who never had won a basketball championship of any kind, finished with 26 points, including 16 in the last period.

The Hoosiers won despite a decided handicap in the absence of their leading assist man, guard Bob Wilkerson. Wilkerson was hit over the left eye by Wayman Britt's elbow three minutes into the game and was carried off on a stretcher. His condition was diagnosed as a mild concussion and he was taken to Temple Hospital for observation.

Without Wilkerson's quickness, Indiana had difficulty coping with the speedy Wolverines in the first half. Coach Bobby Knight tried three different guards in Wilkerson's spot, finally settling on Jim Wisman, who did a creditable job in the second half.

Ironically, Wisman also was involved in Indiana's most famous moment of the season prior to last night. It was Wisman whom Knight pulled off the floor by the shirt one game this year, a scene that created a huge controversy when it was caught in a photograph.

With Indiana sending five men to the offensive boards, Michigan was able to get into its fast break. The Wolverines scored six baskets off fast breaks before intermission. In contrast, Indiana was able to get just two offensive rebounds in 36 possessions.

Michigan also was confusing Indiana by employing either man-to-man or zone defense, depending on whether or not it scored each time down the floor. The Hoosiers were forced to call a time-out with eight minutes gone in the game, trailing 18-10.

The break helped. They came roaring back, ripping off nine straight points and 11 of the next 13 to go ahead, 21-20. But Michigan came back with a five-point spurt, then added the last four points of the half, all set up by fast breaks, to bolt ahead, 35-29, at intermission.

That was to be the Wolverines' last hurrah. Michigan could generate its running game for only two more fast breaks in the second half. Once the Wolverines were down into Indiana's medium-paced muscle game, their hopes of registering an upset were over.

Indiana finally caught up at 39-all with May hitting a driving eight-footer. It came off the guarding of freshmen Tom Station, who had just replaced defensive specialist Britt, who picked up his fourth foul four minutes into the period.

The Hoosiers assumed control for good after things were knotted at 51-all.

May, working again on Britt, who had been hustled back into the game, drove for a one-handed layup. Michigan's John Robinson walked, and Indiana sub Rich Valavicius, who had just come into the contest, scored on an 18-footer from the top of the key the first time he touched the ball.

Benson blocked a Johnny Robinson shot, and then the Indiana center made one of two foul shots for a 56-51 lead. Michigan never got closer than four again.

Indiana finally put its fans at ease moments later. Leading 63-59, the Hoosiers ran off 10 straight points, including four by May and four by Tom Abernethy. By this point, Michigan had lost both Britt and center Phil Hubbard on fouls, and its bench wore the look of defeat.

In the consolation game for third place, Marques Johnson and Andre McCarter combined for 56 points to lead UCLA to a 106-92 victory over Rutgers.

Johnson, usually a forward, played guard as UCLA started four big men to exploit its superior height. He scored 30 points. McCarter scored 26 points in his final game as a Bruin.

UCLA's total set an NCAA consolation record for a regulation-time game, eclipsing the 105 points scored by North Carolina in its victory over Louisville in 1972.

The Bruins finished their season with a 27-5 record under first-year head coach Gene Bartow for the worst UCLA mark in 10 years. The Bruins had won the national championship eight of the last 10 years, finishing third in 1974 when North Carolina State won the title.



Associated Press.

THE BATTLEFIELD—The ice at Denver rink is splattered with hockey equipment after players from the University of Minnesota and Boston University hockey teams fought during semi-final game at the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. The fight started after a Boston player in the penalty box exchanged words with Minnesota coach Herb Brooks and then spat on him. After the rink was cleared in first period, Minnesota went on to win, 4-2, and Monday night won the final, 6-4, against Michigan Tech.

loosiers' Injury Gives Time for Thought

LADELPHIA March 30 —Bobby Wilkerson, Indi- all-purpose guard, was being d off The Spectrum floor stretcher but the Hoosiers ed to let their national pionship hopes leave with

e missed him, but we knew ad to pick up," said forward May.

knew I had to help Bennie er Kent Benson) on the ds and pick up the slack rneath."

y and guard Quinn Buck- picked up well enough, as- g 6-10 Benson with 17 re- ds between them in aiding na's second-half flurry in an victory over Michigan.

kner said the long injury out for Wilkerson gave In- time to think about its strategy and the swarming defense of Michigan, which raced to a 35-29 half-time lead but was worn down by Indiana's physical front line in the second half.

"We were having a little trouble at the time," Buckner said. "It gave us time to get our thoughts together. In the back of my mind, I was saying, 'Gee, Bobby's gone,' but we had to go at it a little tougher."

Buckner was assisted in the backcourt by Jim Wisman, a little-used 6-2 sophomore who dished out six assists in 21 minutes of playing time.

"Wisman did an outstanding job in the second half," Indiana coach Bobby Knight said. "He moved the ball where he had to move it. We went with him because he could move the ball around a little bit quicker.

"The important thing is he had no extensive playing time in the tournament but he moved right in in a pressure spot."

Knight said he made no major adjustments in the locker room during the half-time break.

"In the first half we missed a lot of layups," Knight said. "There was no need for us at the half to change and we kept going with what we were doing. We got the ball to Benson more in the second half."

"The second half was a matter of going out and gathering yourself," Benson said. "I had to go up stronger to the hoop, get the ball off the boards and play harder.

"We were going to go on (freshman Michigan center Phil) Hubbard no matter what. I told him he played a really good game. He'll be a good player someday."

Suns' Coach New Genius Of the NBA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT). —Paul Westphal, whose profile appears as if it belongs on a Boy Scout calendar, appears to have righted all criticism heaped on Jerry Colangelo, the Phoenix Suns' general manager. Since the Suns were born for the 1968-69 season as a National Basketball Association expansion team, Colangelo has been questioned on his dismissal of coaches, the signing of Connie Hawkins and Charlie Scott, the loss of Paul Silas to the Boston Celtics, the trading of Gail Goodrich to the Los Angeles Lakers and some of his draft choices.

There were some whys when Colangelo traded Scott, a 24.3-point scorer, last May 23 for Westphal, who had averaged 9.8 points as the Celtics' third guard. Also on the eve of the NBA All-Star game when he traded John Shumate to the Buffalo Braves for Gar Heard.

The latter moves, plus the signing of Alvan Adams and Ricky Sobers, the first two draft choices, have suddenly turned Colangelo into a genius. With six straight victories, Phoenix is the hottest team in the NBA and appears headed for its first playoff berth since the 1969-70 season.

Westphal's six points in the last 2 1/2 minutes, and 27 for the game, Sunday night led to the crucial 100-97 victory over the Lakers. With eight games remaining, the Suns are tied with the Seattle SuperSonics for second place in the Pacific Division.

Westphal, with 120 points in his last four games, has moved into 13th place in NBA scoring with a 20.2 average.

While Westphal, at 25 in his fourth pro season, attributes his scoring surge to "more playing time," Pat Riley, his teammate, said, "Paul is one of the outstanding offensive players in the league. He drives to the basket as well as he shoots from the outside. I love to watch him play."

Riley also pointed up the importance of Heard, who has averaged 12.6 points and 10 rebounds in his 28 games for the Suns.

"Gar has stabilized our team," said Riley. "He's been a tremendous asset."

Adams, 6 feet 9, who left the University of Oklahoma after his junior season to join his college coach in the pros, is the leading candidate for rookie of the year honors. He is an excellent passing center, tied for eighth in assists with a 5.7 average.

The late surge by the Suns, who spent most of the season out of playoff contention, has pushed the Lakers into fourth place. Los Angeles, with five games remaining, trails Seattle and Phoenix by three games in the loss colum.

Should Los Angeles fail to make the playoffs for a second straight season, the whispers that Bill Sharman won't be around as coach next season are expected to get louder.



Associated Press.

The pros also wasted little time getting into action. With 12 seconds gone, Black Hawks' Keith Magnuson, left, battled Rangers' Pat Hickey in National Hockey League.

NHL Teams Vie to Better Playoff Spots

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT). —With only six days left in the National Hockey League's regular season, the only certainty for the Stanley Cup playoffs seems to be that Montreal, Philadelphia and Boston will receive byes in the first round. The other nine teams in the playoffs are the New York Islanders, Atlanta Flames, Chicago Black Hawks, Vancouver Canucks, St. Louis Blues, Pittsburgh Penguins, Los Angeles Kings, Buffalo Sabres and Toronto Maple Leafs.

First of all, Chicago and Vancouver are one point apart in the battle for first in the Smythe Division, which includes the fourth exemption from the two-of-three-game first round beginning next Tuesday.

On top now, the Black Hawks appear to have the tougher schedule, having to face Buffalo and Toronto on the road before meeting Minnesota at home in the season finale. The Canucks also play two of three on the road but all of their games are against last-place clubs, California twice and Kansas City.

Vancouver has one more victory than Chicago at the moment, which is the factor that would determine the winner if the teams finished tied in points.

The second most important decision, perhaps, is whether the Islanders or the Sabres will finish with more points and lead the eight clubs that will see first-round action. The Islanders trail Buffalo by two points (98 to 100) but have a game in hand.

The significance of that game is not so much who will head the eight first-round teams so as to face the team with the fewest points, but rather to become the fourth-ranked team in the second round and thus be assured of home-ice advantage in the four-of-seven-game series.

The playoff system works in this manner: the eight teams playing in the first round are grouped according to their season's total points. The first team plays the bottom team, the second team faces the second from the bottom and so forth.

The four first-round winners and the four teams with byes are then regrouped for the second round, with the same point method employed to decide who plays whom and where. It may be exciting, but it leaves arena owners and ticket sellers cold because they cannot tell until a day or two before if or when their team will play.

There is also a big juggling act going on for the other fire spots in the first round. Toronto has 82 points and Pittsburgh 80, with Los Angeles another point back. Atlanta and Chicago had 77 and Vancouver 76. St. Louis seemed to be the only club that knew where it stood—at the bottom of the qualifiers' list with 69.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	49	12	16	114	322	205
NY Islanders	41	19	16	98	280	179
Atlanta	32	33	11	77	250	272
NY Rangers	27	41	9	62	259	322

Smythe Division

Chicago	30	30	17	77	258	253
Vancouver	31	32	14	76	257	266
St. Louis	25	25	19	69	238	219
Minnesota	20	51	5	46	183	292
Kansas City	12	52	12	36	178	327

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

x-Montreal	55	11	11	121	329	165
Pittsburgh	34	31	12	80	326	285
Los Angeles	35	32	9	79	246	252
Detroit	26	41	9	61	221	279
Washington	9	57	10	28	209	372

Adams Division

x-Boston	47	14	15	109	301	222
Buffalo	44	20	12	100	321	227
Toronto	34	29	14	82	285	267
California	26	41	10	62	241	287

x-Clinched division title

Monday's Games

Toronto 5, Pittsburgh 4 (Weir, Neely 2, Boutette, Williams; Apps 2, MacDonald, Larouche).

NY Islanders 5, Philadelphia 1 (Trottier 2, St. Laurent, Howatt, D. Potvin; Barber).

Managers Now Stand Trial on Baseball Field

By Red Smith

AMPA, Fla., March 30 (NYT).—From this day forward, Sparky son was saying, 24 managers in the major leagues would have nd trial. He wasn't referring to the task of putting a team er in half the time usually allowed for spring training, although s a burden that even he feels. The manager of Cincinnati's champions has fewer problems than his lodge brothers, but he orries about finding room for the right players on a 25-man

ot only have the Reds added the useful outfielders, Mike Lum ob Bailey, to a team that already had George Foster, Cesar imo, Ken Griffey, Merv Rettenmund and Ed Armbrister, but are four or five rookies who cannot be protected if they are d out again, and mistakes could be costly. That wasn't the e referred to, though, and he wasn't talking about knowing to change pitchers. He was talking about handling 25 men so ould have some allegiance to the team.

an you imagine anybody wanting to play out his option on am?" There was incredulity in his tone and in his lean, intelface. The Reds not only hired him out of minor league ity, they trusted him with a team good enough to win four nal championships, three pennants and one Word Series in ars. In his book, playing for Cincinnati is like going to heaven t the inconvenience of dying.

Limit on Talent

uppose a guy is playing behind Johnny Bench or Pete Rose, Morgan," a man said. "You couldn't blame him for being s."

here are guys on the bench in this league," Sparky said, "who hope nothing happens to the man in front of them. I think are very few who could be regulars with some other team. A no plays a day or two at a time, maybe 70 games a year, might retty good figures. Maybe he didn't have to hit against Tom or Andy Messersmith or Jim Palmer or Catfish Hunter. But 70 games in a row is something else, and then he's going to Cat or Seaver out there looking at him.

here's been a lot of them I could name. Play 'em two days t and it's Bench me or trade me.' If expansion comes, just nd see what the new clubs get, because there isn't that much around.

he man I marvel at is the one that's in there every day after ld night after night and still puts the figures on the board. king about Pete Rose. Stan Musial, the real stars. Believe me, especially the way we travel today, flying all night with a game the next night and then the next afternoon, if you can play 162 games, you're a man."

"I've got news for you," said a New York reporter. "Even a writer, if he covers 162 games he's a man."

"On this club," Sparky said, "we're lucky, we got five or six guys who get 500 at-bats apiece. That's why we win. Why, I've seen Rose with the flu so bad he'd lay on the trainer's table until game time, but he'd play nine innings. Last May in Montreal Bench was sick with a virus and Morgan had been spiked. We'd won 18 and lost 19 at the time. Morgan got 16 or 18 stitches and both he and Bench played and we won and got up to .500. The next game I rested them both and we won again. We went to New York and Koosman beat us and we were 20-20."

Slow Start

That was on May 20. The Reds won 41 of their next 50 games and didn't come back into sight until the World Series. "I know you won by 20 games," a man said, "but I didn't realize you had such a slow start."

"We couldn't do anything," Sparky said. "If we had to make an error, we made it. If we had to not get a run home from third with less than two out, we didn't get it home. I asked myself, 'Am I a liar? Are all the guys who write liars, too? I think we're the best club. They write that we're best. Are we lying?'

"You know, we're a good club but sometimes we can see where we have a weakness that you might not spot. I talk to Morgan a lot. He's one of my strongest men. He would make a great manager, he's got judgment, balance, common sense, and he knows what goes on. A kid player couldn't talk to Morgan, but Morgan can talk to the kid and he does. So do Bench and Rose, the way real stars should.

"I was talking to Joe today. I told him we don't have any time to waste, if we have to ask for extra work, let's not have anybody goofing off. There are always some guys, you tell them to run 15 in the outfield and they'll just go and do 15, if you know what I mean. I say, 'Don't con yourself, because you're not conning me. Did you go out to run 15 or to do 15?'

"This isn't a game where you can turn it on and off like a water faucet. I tell them if they dog it now, there'll come a time when they turn the faucet on and nothing comes out.

"But getting back to last year, it all turned around when I moved Rose from the outfield to third base. That got Foster's bat back into the lineup, and when he settled down and got a little confidence he was batting .300 and knocking those home runs out of here, and we took off."

Referee Also to Be Watched In Real-Bayern Cup Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 30 (IHT).—A considerable shadow hangs over tomorrow night's Real Madrid vs. Bayern Munich European Cup semifinal first-leg game in Madrid. Both clubs have had referees of their previous games reported to the UEFA. In the case of Bayern, Swedish team Malmo protested that Bulgarian referee Stanev had been given expensive presents before the game, and that he had awarded Bayern two non-existent goals in Munich in a 2-0 victory. In the case of Real, even Spanish observers deplored the refereeing of the Dutchman Leo Van der Kraft, who ruled that Borussia Munchengladbach's two "perfectly" scored goals should be disallowed.

You will remember that last season, in the European Cup final, French referee Kitabdjian officiated so poorly, and in favor of Bayern rather than Leeds, that UEFA gave him only two marks out of twenty. As for Real, I am afraid it must be said that lavish gifts and expenses to referees were not unknown in their days of glory, when they won five European Cup titles in a row.

As one who has played a large part in investigating the attempts made by the Italian clubs at corrupting referees—an investigation initiated when Portuguese referee Francisco Marques Lobo refused $5,000 and a car to help Juventus against Derby County in the 1973 semifinal—I am distressed that suspicion continues to attach itself to this famous competition. It would be pleasant to think that UEFA would get down to a thorough, penetrating and exhaustive investigation, but it is too much to ask. The two-man committee set up to investigate the Lobo affair, Georges of France and Schmidlin of Switzerland, has been little more than a token gesture. They have none of the back-up, the facilities, the time to do much more than shuffle papers and see the odd witness. It is clearer than ever that UEFA needs a permanent investigation committee with muscle, money and the power to co-opt detective agencies. Its very existence might help to cut down corruption. As it is, UEFA's pusillanimous behavior over the Lobo case, its endless procrastination, was little more than an encouragement to cynical clubs to try the same.

Assuming that all is straightforward in the Bernabeu Stadium tomorrow night, then what is likely to happen? Bayern is "coming good" at just the right moment, as indeed it did last season, retaining the European Cup. Sepp Maier is keeping goal quite splendidly; he was to some extent Bayern's savior in the previous round against Benfica in Lisbon, while Luernberger is emerging as a new star on the left wing. Needless to say, Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Muller are as authoritative as ever.

Real is a little hard to assess. When it played Derby, it lost, 4-1, away. Then, full strength, thrashed a weakened Derby team, 5-1 in Spain. But against Borussia, always such a good away team, Real showed far better form in Dusseldorf than at the Bernabeu Stadium. What it does have is tremendous heart, as it showed when coming back from a two-goal deficit in Dusseldorf. Paul Breitner, one of the architects of that recovery, will be immensely anxious to do well against Bayern, the club which found and developed him. The fact that it plays the second leg in Munich makes Bayern favorite for me.

In the other semifinal, we have two teams which are immensely better at home than away. PSV Eindhoven and Saint-Etienne of France, tomorrow's home team, both lost the first leg of the quarterfinals, 2-0, then scored three without reply in the return, though Saint-Etienne's recovery against Dynamo Kiev, the favorite for the trophy, was more remarkable than that of PSV against Hajduk, Split.

I should like to see Saint-Etienne become the first French team to reach the European Cup final since Reims, in 1959. With its splendid youth policy, it surely deserves it more than PSV and its foreign mercenaries. But St.-Etienne knows that even a two-goal lead may not be enough.

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Montreal	52	63	115
Clarke, Phila.	50	82	112
Barber, Phila.	45	61	106
Perreault, Buffalo	42	64	106
Larouche, Pitts.	47	56	103
Mahovlich, Montreal	32	67	100
Ratelle, Boston	33	66	99
Primeau, Pitts.	51	46	97
Sittler, Toronto	40	56	96
Apps, Pitts.	28	62	90

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
McAdoo, Buffalo	848	507	2,199	31.0
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	855	421	2,131	27.7
Marvich, N. Orleans	528	252	1,404	25.1
Archibald, KC	664	471	1,779	25.1
Brown, Seattle	660	246	1,606	23.2
McGinnis, Phila.	554	441	1,609	22.7
Smith, Buffalo	655	354	1,656	22.2
Drew, Atlanta	576	463	1,525	21.6
Dandridge, Milw.	603	238	1,444	21.6
Murphy, Houston	620	352	1,592	21.2

Seaver and Mets Come Closer to a Rich Understanding

'ETERSBURG, Fla., March 'l.—The New York Mets m Seaver moved closer to act agreement today that make the three-time Cy Award winner the highest itcher in National League

red by reports of a Seaver Angeles trade, the Mets' ght-hander huddled with manager Joe McDonald l an hour and there were indications of a giving position on both sides.

"I feel more comfortable today than I have in six weeks," said Seaver, who posted a 22-9 won-lost record and a 2.38 earned run average last season. "Yesterday I received my first offer from the Mets which I did not accept. I have just talked to the general manager and given him what I feel to be a reasonable and fair proposal, something that is not outlandish at all.

"I imagine they will be back to me shortly. They do want to sign me. They do not want to trade me."

On other spring training fronts ...Ray Bare and Bill Laxton combined for the first no-hit game of the exhibition season and Rusty Staub hit a game-winning homer to help Detroit sweep the Chicago White Sox, 1-0, after an 8-3 first-game victory... Atlanta reaped the benefits of a winter deal with the Dodgers when Jim Wynn cracked a homer, Tom Paciorek stroked a two-run single and Jerry Royster knocked in a run in an 8-4 victory over the Mets.

Jeff Burroughs, who slumped miserably last year after being American League's Most Valuable Player in 1974, ripped a three-run homer and three singles to boost his spring average to .500 as Texas defeated Kansas City, 12-7 ...Reggie Smith's two-run double and Ted Simmons's homer led an 11-4 St. Louis trouncing of Cincinnati... Brent Strom and Bill Greif combined on a five-hitter as San Diego blanked Cleveland, 7-0... Bill Robinson's three-run homer triggered a 12-1 Pittsburgh victory over Philadelphia... Cecil Cooper's two-run homer propelled Boston to a 5-1 victory over Houston.

Ben Oglivie's three-run double and Bob Molinaro's homer highlighted Detroit's 8-3 victory over the White Sox... Chris Arnold had a grand slam in San Francisco's 9-3 victory over Milwaukee ...Billy North drove in four runs with a single, double and triple in Oakland's 8-6 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Phil Roof's two-run homer powered Minnesota to an 8-5 victory over Baltimore.

ABA Results

Monday's Game

San Antonio 116, New York 101 (Silar 32, Gervin 24; Erving 24, Jones, Taylor 16).

An Act Winner At Santa Anita

ARCADIA, Calif., March 30 (AP).—An Act withstood the closing bid of longshot Double Discount to win the $157,700 Santa Anita Derby Sunday as favored Telly's Pop ran out of the money.

An Act, making a bid toward the Kentucky Derby, went the 1 1/8 miles under Lafitt Pincay jr. in 1 minute 48 seconds, to win by a neck.

Double Discount, a 45-to-1 shot, set the early pace, then gave way to An Act on the backstretch but came back under the urging of jockey Fernando Toro to rally in the stretch drive.

Telly's Pop, winner of the California Derby on March 13 at Golden Gate Fields, went off as the 7-to-5 favorite but never figured in this test of Western 3-year-olds.

London Bookies Ready for Fast Action

By Geoffrey Miller

ONDON, March 30 (AP).—British bookies e started taking bets on the track and l events in the Montreal Olympics. They the action is fast.

ne bettor put down £1,000 ($1,920) New Zealand's Rod Dixon to win the 5,000 ers. The odds against Dixon at the time e 7 to 1, so the bettor can collect £7,000. ne bookie firm, Vastand, is attracting busi- by promising donations to charities for y medal won by British competitors in ival. The firm said it will give £100 a gold medal, £50 for a silver and £25 a bronze.

We realize medal winners cannot accept money for themselves," said a spokesman the firm, "but we will ask them to nominate harity."

Then betting on the Olympics opened, ndan Foster, Britain's European champion, was made favorite for the 5,000 meters at 5 to 1, with Dixon second at 6 to 1. But with a recent surge of bets on Dixon, the New Zealander became favorite at 11 to 2 and Fosters odds were changed to 6 to 1.

Other leaders in the betting for this event were: Emiel Puttemans, Belgium, 7 to 1; Jos Heremens, Netherlands, and Marty Liquori, United States, 8 to 1. Dick Quax, New Zealand, and Ian Stewart, Britain, 10 to 1.

Britain's Alan Pascoe was favored at 7 to 4 for the 400-meter hurdles. John Akii-Bua, Uganda, and Americans Ralph Mann and Jim Bolding were at 7 to 2.

A spokesman for Vastand said: "We know much more about racehorses than two-legged athletes, but we will take bets on any athletic event in the Olympics.

"As far as we are concerned, for example, the marathon is wide open. We have no form to go on. At the moment we are offering 6 to 1 on any competitor."

Observer

Passing the Bucks

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Let's legalize bribery and keep America prosperous. It is the sensible solution to a nasty problem.

At present, U.S. business often has to commit bribery to compete in Asian, European and Middle Eastern markets. At present, this is a crime and, therefore, many businessmen are reluctant to do it. What a sad state of affairs.



Baker

Is successful competition in the marketplace a criminal deed?

Should U.S. businesses be wiped out because of archaic laws based on the ethics of Puritanism? Should U.S. businessmen with the daring to hold Old Glory high by passing the black bag in the bazaars of Asia, Araby and Paris be scorned, hounded and condemned by their countrymen?

We have been willing to abandon Puritanism in legalizing abortion, pornography, gambling and Sunday football. It is absurd to cling to it at the expense of business prosperity.

Legalized bribery, of course, will have to be closely regulated by the government. Obviously, we cannot just scrub the bribery laws off the books. The national goal is not to enrich judges, politicians and policemen, but to promote the vitality of U.S. business.

Congress will have to pass a Federal Bribery Administration Act. This will closely define the situations in which bribery is legal and set up machinery for regulating payoffs. Businessmen will probably issue their usual complaints about red tape and government meddling in business, but the benefits they will receive should outweigh the petty annoyances of dealing with Washington.

How might the system work? Suppose the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. is competing with the notorious European Bribing Aircraft Corp., Ltd. & Cie., to sell planes to a third country and is approached by an important man of the customer government, say an emir or a prince. And the emir or the prince says to Lockheed: "Look here, Lockheed's warplane isn't the worst in the world, I'll grant you, but your competitor is willing to put a million dollars into my sister's decorating business if I throw the contract their way."

Lockheed could then say, "Stay, good emir or prince! We are willing to sink $1.5 million into your old mother's favorite bank and will apply at once for a federal bribery license to do so."

Lockheed would then file application with the Federal Bribery Commission, requesting permission to pay a legal bribe abroad and demonstrating with appropriate figures that the bribe would strengthen the nation's economic position. If the commission approved, Lockheed would be granted a bribery license to close the deal. The United States triumphs again and all is perfectly legal.

Now, we are obviously going to have trouble with the world's more distinguished bribe-takers. Many of them are persons of eminence in their own lands and, while they find it amusing that Americans are so puritanical about corrupting them, they would not be amused to have their eagerness for corruption publicized in their own countries. As the old maxim goes, "A bribe-taker is not beneath dishonor, except in his own land."

I bring this up because when Congress writes the new law, many stockholders will press for the right to public hearings before the Federal Bribery Commission. This would probably destroy the entire system.

If opponents of the bribe had the right to summon recipient emirs and princes to testify in public, most such men would probably settle for the million from the competing European briber rather than travel to Washington and endure the insolence of being asked how much they have earned in bribes over the past year.

As with Henry Kissinger and the CIA, secrecy must be the guiding principle of success. For this reason, all activities of the Federal Bribery Commission must be conducted in absolute darkness.

Students of human behavior may object that this will inevitably lead to the criminal practice of corporations bribing the bribery commissioners in order to get favorable rulings on their overseas bribery applications. Such objections are easily met. Bribery of the bribery commissioners could be legalized. Businessmen who believed the good of the country required them to bribe the bribery commissioners in order to get their bribery applications approved would simply apply to a Commission on Bribery of the Federal Bribery Commission for a license to . . .

Poles Try Colonel As Spy for NATO

WARSAW, March 30 (Reuters).—A Polish former world saber fencing champion, Col. Jerzy Pawlowski, 44, has gone on trial charged with spying for a NATO country, the official press agency, PAP, reported today.

The agency did not disclose the name of the NATO country nor give further details, but said that the trial by a military court in Warsaw opened yesterday and would continue for several days.

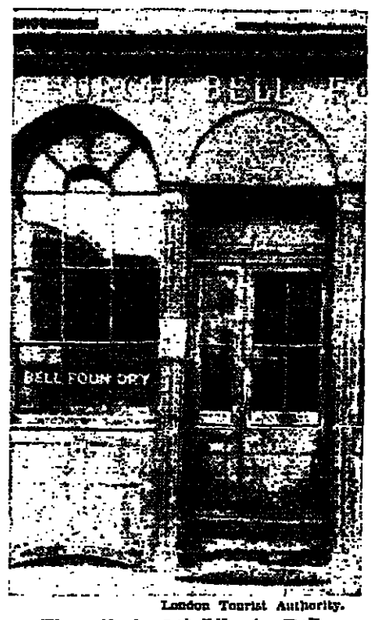
Bicentennial's Familiar Ring for London Firm

By William Mathewson

LONDON (AP-DJ).—It is of no small concern to Douglas Hughes that one of his company's most famous products is instantly recognizable by a defect.

"The crack in the Liberty Bell came about because good bell metal is brittle and will, of course, crack if it isn't handled properly," explains Mr. Hughes, a partner of Whitechapel Bell Foundry Ltd. Good bell metal is so brittle, he says, that you can break it if you hold it in one hand and hit it with a hammer. "This is because the hand doesn't allow the metal to vibrate," he says. "If a bell is restrained in any way from vibrating, it can crack."

Exactly how the Liberty Bell was mishandled is still debated by historians. However, no one—and this point Mr. Hughes emphasizes—attributes any blame to Thomas Lester, master founder of the Whitechapel Foundry at the time the firm made the Liberty Bell in the early 1750s. In any case, the firm's reputation hasn't suffered. As the United States celebrates its Bicentennial this year with much homage being paid to the Liberty Bell, the foundry that made the bell has already celebrated its quadricentennial and is still going strong.



London Tourist Authority.

Firm that cast Liberty Bell.

Bicentennial Boom

It is profiting from the U.S. Bicentennial as well. One recent commission from across the Atlantic was for 2,400 small copies of the Liberty Bell. Another bonanza was an order from the British government for a six-ton bell that will be presented to the U.S. government as a Bicentennial gift later this year. Altogether this year, the foundry expects to make thousands of bells, ranging from the six-ton gift down to tiny clock bells. (Mr. Hughes says he "hasn't the remotest idea" how many bells the foundry makes each year. "We've never counted," he says. The firm doesn't discuss its sales and profits figures.)

However, 95 per cent of the bells made by the Whitechapel Foundry are destined for churches. And much of the foundry's work is centered on maintenance of existing bells, many of which hang in cathedrals, churches and chapels. Thus the firm's survival is no mean feat in an era not noted for ecclesiastical building or, for that matter, church repairs.

Long Lineage

After the firm celebrated its 400th anniversary in 1970, facts came to light tracing the foundry's lineage back to 1420, rather than 1570 as had been supposed by Mr. Hughes and his brother, William, the foundry's co-owner.

(The Hugheses, in Whitechapel's history, could be considered Johnnys-come-lately; their grandfather, Arthur Hughes, bought the foundry in 1904, making the current owners third-generation management. The fourth generation is represented by Alan Hughes, William's son.)

If its early history is somewhat obscure, there is ample documentation that the foundry has stood on the same site in London's East End since 1738, when it took over the premises of the 17th-century Artichoke Inn. The erstwhile inn still stands, a graceful architectural oasis in an area that has been scarred in recent decades by wartime bombs and urban decay.

Today what is left of the inn's courtyard is filled with bells—ancient bells and bells that are merely old: historic bells and bells that hung in unsung towers in obscure hamlets, tolling for few, if any, events of great moment; bells to be repaired, recast or retuned. For bells are the foundry's only business. As Mr. Hughes puts it: "We have spent the last 400 years antidiversifying."

True, in times of war, the foundry has turned its facilities into an arsenal of sorts. During the Crimean War, for example, it made bronze cannons, during both World Wars, it made castings for the British Admiralty. But in peacetime it has clung to bellmaking with a tenacity that has allowed it to outlive almost all of its once-numerous competitors. Today, Mr. Hughes says, there are only two bell foundries in Britain and only a half-dozen in the entire world. "It is a luxury trade," he says. (The foundry suffered during the Depression of the 1930s, he says, but business has been "stable" since the war and hasn't been noticeably affected by the recent recession.)

With a dearth of makers, demand in many cases exceeds supply, particularly for the handbells so popular with church groups as musical instruments. The foundry says orders placed today for handbells will be filled in about 27 months. Delivery for a tower bell, less sought after these days, can usually be made in about seven months.

35 Workers

The foundry employs 35 workers, 32 of whom are involved in the manufacturing process that remains much the same as it was in the foundry's earliest days.

For a tower bell, a core mold that will form the inside shape of the bell is built with loam (mostly yellow London clay) on a brick foundation. The mold is smoothed, dried in an oven, coated with graphite and smoothed again until it has a high finish and resembles a clay bell.

Meanwhile, a second mold that will form the outside shape of the bell is made inside a cast-iron molding case. This so-called cope mold is impressed, by hand and in mirror-image fashion, with any inscription or decoration to appear on the bell. Then the cope is lowered over the core and the two molds are clamped together. The space left between the cope and the core is filled with the molten bronze (usually 77 per cent copper and 23 per cent tin) that, when cooled, will be the new bell.

By such methods did the Whitechapel Foundry in 1858 cast its most renowned—and biggest—bell, 15-ton Big Ben, which sounds the hours in the clock tower that has come to symbolize London. All the bells that hang in Westminster Abbey are also Whitechapel products, as are the bells in Washington, D.C.'s National Cathedral. The famed Bow bells of London's St. Mary Le Bow Church were restored by Whitechapel after the devastation of World War II. (A Cockney, by one definition, is anyone born within the sound of Bow bells.)

Recasting the Liberty Bell

Old, cracked or otherwise badly damaged bells are often melted down and recast by Whitechapel. As the foundry maintains, "the continuity is preserved; the same metal rings." Illustrative is the stormy history of the eight bells made in 1764 by Whitechapel for St. Michael's Church in Charleston, S.C.

During the Revolutionary War, the church's bells were seized by the British and returned to England, presumably to be melted down. For one reason or another, this didn't happen, and the bells were subsequently returned to the United States. During the Civil War, the bells were destroyed when Columbia, S.C., was burned in 1865. However, much of the metal was recovered, returned to the Whitechapel Foundry and formed into new bells.

The Liberty Bell itself was recast twice before it incurred its celebrated crack. According to Whitechapel records, the bell cracked when it was first rung on American soil, either in late 1752 or early 1753. A Philadelphia firm recast it, altering the metal content and thereby also altering the tone. The recasting was therefore judged unsuccessful, and the bell was again melted down. The original metal balance was restored and a second recasting took place. The result was the bell that now hangs in Philadelphia. (Its famous crack occurred in 1835.)

Because the price of metals fluctuates, the foundry doesn't negotiate a firm price for a bell until just before it begins working on an order. Today, a 1,000-pound bell, three feet in diameter, would cost about $2,200; a handbell costs about $40 and up. But, as Mr. Hughes points out, "bells always appreciate in value. The price of metal goes up, meaning that we have sometimes bought back bells for scrap metal and have paid more for the bells than they originally cost the buyer." For this reason, he adds, bells are frequently a target of thieves.

Barring thieves and other misfortunes, a good bell, Mr. Hughes says, is a good investment—even if it is never sold for its metal content. "A good bell," he says, "could last 1,000 years—or more."

PEOPLE: *Caroline Kennedy Said To Be Angry With M*

Jacqueline Bouvier Onassis and her daughter, Caroline Kennedy, "are barely on speaking terms after a row in London," the London Sun said Tuesday. The quarrel, according to the newspaper, was over Miss Kennedy's desire to become a photographer—and thus follow in her mother's footsteps (before her marriage to the late John F. Kennedy, Jacqueline Bouvier was an inquiring photographer for the Washington Times-Herald). "The battle is reported to have been over Caroline's plan to quit school (an art course at Sotheby's in London) and become a photographer. Jackie appears to have won—but Caroline's friends say she is furious at parental interference."

* * *

Baudouin, King of the Belgians, and his Spanish-born wife, Queen Fabiola, begin celebrations today (Wednesday) marking his silver jubilee. They will visit every major Belgian town and city in the weeks up to the 25th anniversary of his succession, July 17, 1951. Baudouin, now 45, took the throne a year after his father, King Leopold, decided to abdicate.

* * *

Maybe the B.O. people were right all along. A survey conducted by a British consumer magazine, Which, reveals that soap and water are probably as effective as most deodorants. The sniff-survey team concluded that "as long as you cannot smell your own armpits, there is little chance of anyone else being able to smell them."

* * *

A jeans manufacturer named its pants after Billie Jean King. But the tennis ace wasn't flattered. She is suing Jonbile Inc. over the name "Billie's Jeans."

* * *

Valentina Malik, 50, wife of the Soviet representative to the United Nations, was released Monday from the Glen Cove, N.Y., Community Hospital two weeks after suffering internal injuries in a car crash. Her husband, Yakov, 70, was released five days ago.

* * *

Actress Sue Lyon ("Lolita"), declaring marriage to a convict intolerable, announced Monday that she would file for divorce from Gary (Cotton) Adamson. "I'm getting nothing out of the marriage," she said, "so I'm getting out of it." Miss Lyon, 29, married Adamson two years ago while he was a prisoner at the Colorado State Penitentiary in Canon City, Colo. He was serving a sentence for second-degree murder at the time.

* * *

Officials in Kuala Lumpur were claiming a shining success for the witch doctor they hired to keep the rain off the Malaysian Open Golf championship, which ended Sunday. They wouldn't say how much they paid Haji Ahmad, nor exactly what he had done. Whatever it was, it worked.

* * *

Steve Ford, youngest son of President Ford, will take part in a bronc-riding clinic in Creek, Nev., May 1-2. Cl... er Casey Tibbs said that Ford, 19, to help with the bronc and bareback rid... tions because his enthu... sport made him "a good... for these young cowbo... now attending Californ... technic Institute in Pom... been learning riding and... from Tibbs, former world... bronc champion and ... around cowboy.

* * *

On the subject of the ...tennial: Three Belgians, ... and a woman, are plan... 12,000-mile trek thro... United States and Ca... their personal contribution... celebrations. "It is our ... homage to the countless ... ing men and women who ... up the American continent ... created a nation by sheer ... and tenacity," said Marc ... nois, 47, leader of the group ... going along: Christian Bel... and his mother, Liliane ... 50. The group, plus wagon ... for Portsmouth, Va., from ... men, West Germany, in ... May, after trekking through ... gium, the Netherlands and ... ern Germany.

* * *

U.S. Attorney General ... Levi, representing President ... was introduced by Sen. ... Taft jr. of Ohio at the cele... weekend banquet of ... Union College-Jewish Insti... Religion in Cincinnati. Dr. ... Gottschalk, president of th... form Judaism Rabbinical ... presented an honorary doc... of humane letters to Ad... Ochs Sulzberger, 83, the ... living grandchild of the late ... Mayer Wise, founder of ... Judaism and of the school. ... Sulzberger, the daughter-... mother-in-law and mother ... successive publishers of The ... York Times, is a retired ... member of the NYT comp... well as of the school. Four ... grandchildren were among ... 15 descendants of Rabbi ... attending the ceremony.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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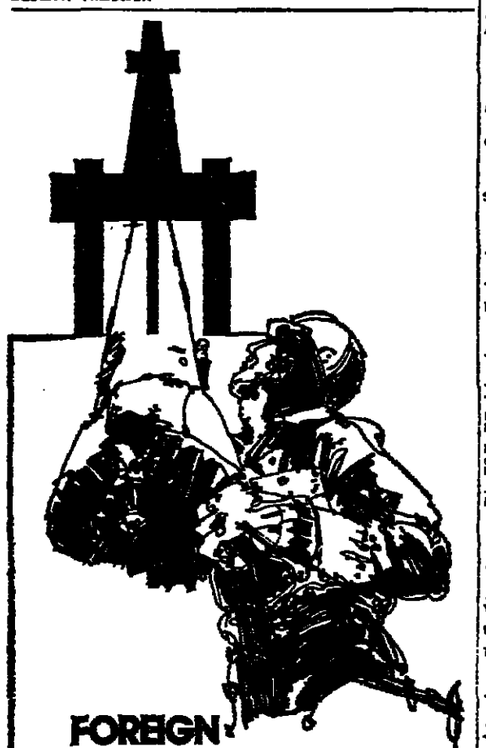
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